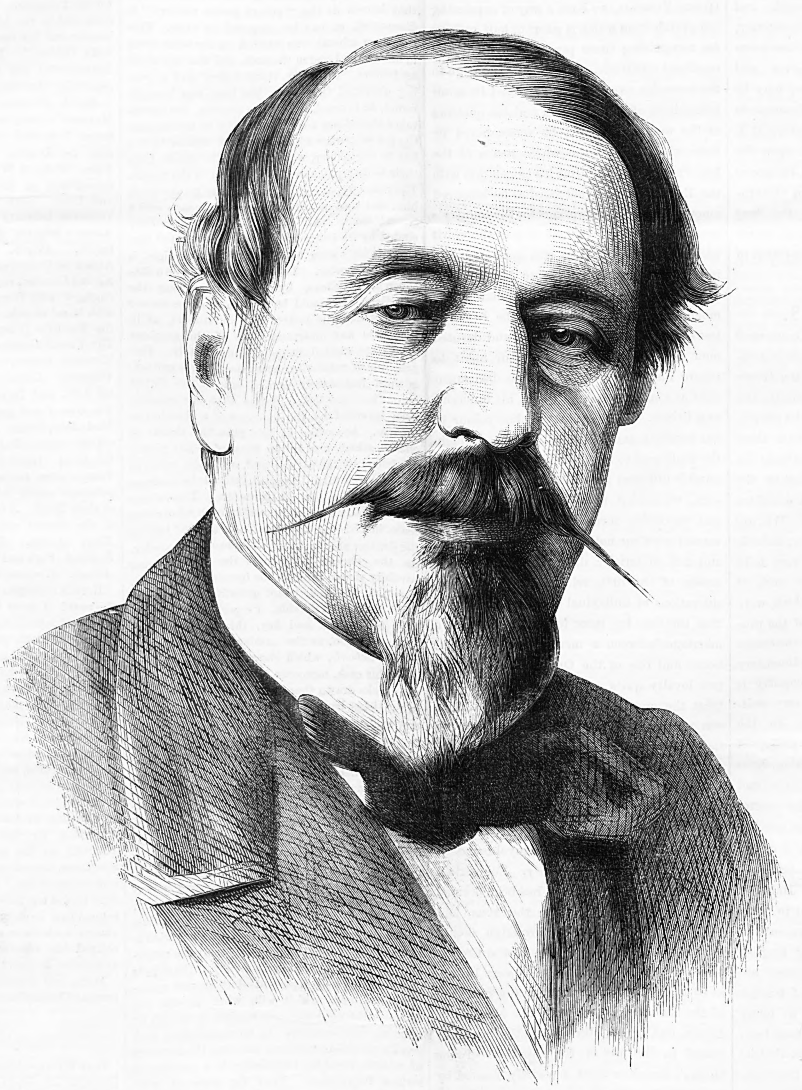
Illustrated Midland News.

No. 60.—Vol. III. [REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1870. Threepence.

NAPOLEON III.

It is not easy to speak the truth about the character of the man whose portrait appears on this page. To many observers he is a medly of contradictions, to most men he is an enigma. For twenty years public opinion has oscillated from one extreme to another about his abilities, his motives, his intentions, his personal qualities. After the Second of December Victor Hugo wrote a book to show that he ought to be called Napoleon the Little, and the verdict of the press of Europe was that the title would stick to him in history like the surnames of Kings in our school chronologies. Hundreds of writers attempted to give currency to the designation. It was the heading of innumerable leading articles; it was placed under caricatures without end; it appeared in capital letters in newspapers in many languages; and for a time it seemed likely that just as we talk of Richard Cœur de Lion, Charles Martel, and William the Conqueror, so would future students of the annals of France speak of Napoleon le Petit. But the distinction dropped out of use. His enemies sought to keep it alive; the reputation of the exile of Guernsey as a forecaster of history hung upon the perpetuation of the affix in association with the name of the reviver of the Empire; but Bonaparte lived it down. Yet to-day, after nearly twenty years, we hear the words repeated; and though the Emperor has been a chief in the Councils of Sovereigns, in some sense the dictator of a policy in Europe, and recognised as a man of power by Ministers and Potentates, the hour has come when the world doubts again if he ever possessed great political gifts, and condemns his acts as those of one wholly unfit for the great responsibilities which he took upon himself. It is, indeed, hard to believe that the man who, in a comparatively few years,



NAPOLEON III.

raised France into a grand position among nations, and was consulted as the chief oracle on all matters of international importance, who governed the country with a success not achieved by any other Sovereign or Statesman for more than a hundred years, and has been till now regarded as the arbiter of peace and war in Europe, who defeated the forces of the Austrian empire at Magenta and Solferino, and constituted himself at once the maker of Italian unity and the power by which that unity was limited—it is difficult to associate these things with the organiser of the poor fiasco of Strasburg, with the weak conspirator of Boulogne, with the incompetent General of the Army of the Rhine, the hapless diplomatist and warrior who has been the plaything of the Count Von Bismarck and General Von Moltke in 1870. Then this is the man against whom Kinglake made out a strong case of cowardice; but he threw himself in the way of death at Sedan. He stands convicted as a mere unscrupulous conspirator for personal aggrandisement's sake, and his private friends and his writings tend to show that his life has been devoted with an almost superstitious singleness of purpose to ideas of lofty patriotism and the regeneration of his country. It is, indeed, too soon yet to pass judgment upon Napoleon the Third. It has been the peculiarity of his life that his most recent acts have tended to belie the opinion formed of his antecedent conduct. At the present moment all that has gone before, of apparent good and seeming evil, the great contradictions of strength and weakness, of consistency and inconsistency, of blunders and strokes of genius, are overshadowed by one stupendous error and disastrous failure. By and bye we may be able to reconcile the incongruous elements in his career and character; but before it is possible to record a final verdict upon the man of the Second Empire, it will be necessary to have learned what manner of Government was really calculated for the best interests of France in this epoch, and we see no chance as yet of a satisfactory solution of the problem.

PORPHYROGENITUS.

So far at least as this country is concerned there is no royal caste. The perfect separation in blood of the English line of the House of Brunswick from any English family, and from any other family not born in the purple, has so far failed to create a caste that there are not, perhaps, a dozen persons between the four seas whose feelings are shocked by the proposed alliance of the Queen's daughter with a scion of the Campbells. We are neither astonished, nor alarmed, nor, indeed, moved by admiration, except in a very mild form. Some pretty things were said, of course, in the morning papers which were honoured with official intimation of the projected marriage. There are circumstances under which neat bits of complimentary rhetoric are essential; and the country is ready enough, naturally, to echo any well-worded sentiment doing honour to the generous domestic feeling which has prompted her Majesty to render her gracious approval of a match between the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. But, in the matter of blood, Britons hold their ancient nobility so very high that they do not think it a condescension for any royal house, home or foreign, to intermarry with them. Half our old families have crossed the stems of princely lineage, and some of them more than once or twice, and there are several living English and Scotch peers whose quarterings are mingled with those of the families of foreign sovereigns. This country has had so many dynasties, and its lines of Kings have been broken by so many strange mishaps, that no fine artificial sentiment, born of tradition, has had a chance of growing up in the minds of the subjects towards their sovereigns. Every nation has a loyalty of its own. That of Spain is widely different from that of Prussia. The people of Florence and Turin honour their King with feelings varying so greatly from those of the subjects of the Czar that they would find it as hard to exchange ideas as words on the subject. There has been a loyalty in France, but it has nothing to do with the corresponding phenomenon in Turkey. Asiatic and European devotion to the anointed head of the State have very little in common. English loyalty is closely allied with our national respect for that which represents the Commonwealth, or Government, or Law. A good example of the feeling is the profound deference we pay to the Judges. We separate the function from the individual. This or that Justice or Chief-Justice, Chief-Baron, or Lord Chancellor has passed through the ordeal of political life, and has been criticised unsparingly in his time as a public man, but his judgeship raises him above all that; his office makes him sacred. It is very much the same with our sovereigns. They are the supreme representatives of the public weal and the national dignity, and we do homage, in a sense, to the living personification of a lofty abstraction. So much is this the case that when the occupant of the throne is one whose character is marked by high personal qualities, and who is an example of the virtues most esteemed in the country, as in the case of her Majesty Queen Victoria, we have a way of expressing our gratification which is a sort of half apology for recognizing those purely individual and unofficial attributes. We hold our homage to the sovereign as a something distinct from our recognition of the noble and amiable qualities of the woman. It will be remembered by those who can recal the whole career of the late Prince Consort after his association with the English throne, that hard as he laboured among the country's workers for the country's weal, and lofty and refined as was the spirit which directed his efforts and animated him in his work, it was long before his worth as an individual man among Englishman was so much as recognized; and when he began at last to be known for the gifted and devoted man that he was, it became our habit to regard his fine character and his beneficent aims as something separate from his functions as a Prince. Such is the peculiar colour of our loyalty; and difficult as it is to explain the sentiment to men of races whose bias of mind is different in these respects from our own, we hold it to be a high and excellent and servicable form of loyalty, none the worse for owing nothing to notions of caste, and not materially diminished in value by reason of the little relation it bears to considerations of individual character. And now that the time has come for the making of a marriage between a member of the royal house and one of the Queen's subjects, we put loyalty quite out of consideration, and treat the question as a domestic one. The son of the Duke of Argyll marries the daughter of Queen Victoria. There is really no question of blood or caste. Are the Campbells, the Percys, the Nevilles, the Courtenays, to be held inferior to the descendants of the Electors of the old German Empire? No. This royal marriage is simply a question of policy. For certain profound political reasons it has been deemed heretofore inadvisable that the sons and daughters of the British Sovereign should intermarry with the subjects of the Crown. These reasons of policy press so very lightly as to be inappreciable against the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne, and the country rejoices that no bar is placed in the way of the happiness of the Queen's daughter most especially beloved by the Queen's subjects.

MARIO'S LAST CONCERT TOUR.

IV.

In common with the merchant, shopkeeper, and every other man of business, all caterers for the amusement of the public know the necessity of establishing some plan by which their receipts can be properly ascertained and made secure from any attempt to tamper with them. A good and efficient system of check is of paramount importance in all transactions where money passes through several hands; but nowhere is it so indispensable as in a theatre, hall, or concert room. It is a matter of vital interest to employers and employed, principal and agent alike, for when the system adopted is complete and satisfactory, the former are protected and the latter placed beyond temptation and suspicion. A check to be perfect should be self-acting, and betray any discrepancies by the slightest departure from the rule laid down. Thus, where money is taken at the door of a theatre, the tickets issued to the public by the cashier should be in consecutive numbers, and the ticket-taker who receives them be able to give a correct return of the cashier's receipts by telling the number on the last card handed to him. Theoretically, this plan in faultless; the tickets given in the first instance to the cashier to be sold in due order, check his cash; by learning the number on the last ticket issued, the manager can know exactly the amount of the receipts. But the plan when put into practice does not altogether prevent collusion between the cashier and ticket-taker should they be feloniously in league together. To render any such fraudulent combinations among their officials impossible, is the great difficulty with which theatrical managers have to contend. Not that money-takers and ticket-takers are as a class dishonest, but the temptation in their way is so strong, and the crime of pocketing money not their own apparently so trifling as to make every precaution necessary. It is not often that a carefully organised system of fraud such as that known as the "pot of porter robbery" is discovered, or can be supposed to exist. This nefarious scheme was carried on for some years in one of the London theatres, and was organised as follows. A cashier, ticket-taker, and a pot-boy arranged that when the beer was brought round, as is usual, during the evening, the ticket-taker should put a certain number of tickets into the pot of porter which was then carried by the boy to the cashier, who removed the checks from their hiding-place and resold them to the public. The manager, of course, had but one return made him, and that never included the tickets sold a second time. All vigilance was successfully eluded by its being understood before hand how many tickets were to be conveyed each night in the pot of porter. The fraud was at length discovered, I believe, by a quarrel among the swindlers. It would have been perhaps sooner detected had the tickets been numbered, as in that case any disarrangement of the numbers must have excited suspicion immediately. This principle of regularity, now generally recognised, is most ingeniously carried out to the fullest extent in a new ticket system that has recently been invented by the manager of a Manchester theatre. According to this plan, the tickets or checks, which are in the form of penny pieces, are issued by the cashier and, on being received by the check taker, dropped into a tube in shape resembling the tube of a barometer. This tube or pipe is slit down the centre, and on each side a rising scale, in divisions of ten each, is marked just as the degrees are marked at the side of a barometer. As the checks fall into the tube, being partially visible through the opening in the tube, they indicate their exact quantity by the fixed number shewn at the side. Properly managed and kept under lock and key, this system almost defies collusion, as the cashier draws his tickets from a *tell-tale*, which shows how many he has used; his cash, moreover, must tally exactly with the checks drawn therefrom as well as with those in the ticket barometer. Another feature in the new system is that a telegraph wire is attached to the tubes, which are placed at the different entrances, and every check that falls therein is at once recorded on a disc in the manager's room. The ingenuity of this novel plan is only comparable with its simplicity. It may not render misappropriation of receipts altogether impossible, but it will certainly go a long way to ensure their safety. Doorkeepers, even where turnstiles are used, as at the Crystal Palace and other large buildings, will always have it in their power to admit their friends either gratis, or "for a consideration." It is not, however, against such occasional petty offences that protection is necessary—although they undoubtedly are tantamount to purloining so much money as the tickets so misapplied may represent—but against systematic collusion which will, when it sets in, diminish the most adequate receipts as though by some mysterious cause. In an undertaking such as a Provincial Tour of long duration, the accuracy of returns, speaking technically, is a question of serious importance. That the reserved seats taken before a performance be checked by the plan, and that the tickets issued at the doors be sold strictly in consecutive numbers is perhaps the only method by which any receipts can be satisfactorily ascertained. All agents should use their best endeavours to follow out this method, and to secure the co-operation of officials whose integrity is beyond doubt, as much for their own interests as for those of the principal for whom they may be concerned.

But enough of such a purely pecuniary subject, which belongs only to the business of the Tour—a very essential part of it, by the way, to us.

Our Tenor, unfortunately, was still unable to sing last week, although the reports from Brighton led us daily to expect him, and, consequently, rendered it impossible to take any decided measures to prevent the public being disappointed All that could be done, we did. My companions sang and played additional pieces at each Concert; bulletins of the invalid's state of health were published, and money returned to those who had come only to hear Mario, and refused to stay to be charmed by any other music. Those who did remain, applauded most heartily, and it was declared by more than one of our reviewers that the Concerts of Mario's Last Concert Tour went off with the greatest possible *éclat* without him. Nevertheless, it cannot continue to do so, and we are all rejoiced at a telegram from Brighton announcing his recovery and departure thence to join us.

At Oswestry last week, we had a morning of antiquarian delights, just such enjoyment as can be had at the British Museum, with the addition of a brilliant pianoforte accompaniment.

The Chevalier De Kontski in moving a heap of books from off a chair in our sitting room discovered, quite unexpectedly, a rare volume of old music, to decipher which he and I neglected our breakfast and every other occupation. Among many curious specimens contained in the music book is a copy of the original edition of the Battle of Prague, and likewise of its companion composition, "The Glorious Victory of Salamanca for the Pianoforte, composed and most gratefully dedicated to the Most Noble the Duke of Wellington and his brave and gallant Warriors, by John Gildon." The descriptive text of this instrumental war piece is, at the present time, especially interesting. It is verbatim as follows: —*March Maestoso.* Bugle call. July 15th, Marmont's army moving and concentrating between Toro and San Roman. *Andante.* Passing the Douro. Quick March. Drums and Fifes. Duke of Wellington moves the Allies to concentrate on the Guarana. Band. Drums and Fifes. Slow March. 4th and Light Divisions of Infantry (*sic*) &c., and Major General Anson's brigade of Cavalry marching to Castrejon. *All gro.* The Enemy commences the Attack on Castrejon. Bayonets. Major General Alten's Cavalry, supported by the 3rd Dragoons, engaged with Enemy's Cavalry. Close attack with broad swords. Lieut. General Cole attacks the Enemy's Infantry and takes 240 Prisoners. The French General Carrier taken. *Andantino.* Marmont manœuvres towards Babilafuente and Vilamela. *Largo.* Marmont extends his line to his Left, and Duke of Wellington commences *The Grand and ever Memorable Attack* of the 22nd July, 1812. Circulation of orders to the officers commanding different Brigades. Cannon. *Con furia.* Quick Step. The British and Allied Troops after taking care of the wounded and prisoners march into Salamanca with their *Hero* at their *Head*. *Adagio.* Groans of the wounded in the Streets and Hospitals. *God Save the King. Finale. The glorious news arrives in England.* Park and Tower guns! Illuminations!! *Allegro.* Rockets, *ad lib.*"

Here is a chapter out of the musical history of the past! I have but copied the words as they are found interlining the different passages of the pianoforte battle piece. The composition, published by Goulding, D'Almaine, and Co., seems at some time to have been in great demand, for the plates are worn and the notes hardly legible. The Chevalier played the *Sonata* upon an appropriately old Broadwood piano, and one of our party declared the music was as good as Mozart's. Mirza, alarmed at the terrible noise made by the cannon, rockets, and illuminations, sought refuge in the garden until our antiquarian pursuits came to an end by Boots announcing that the omnibus was waiting to convey us to the railway station. Animated by his morning's researches, De Kontski, on the road, told us some amusing anecdotes, one of which, *apropos* of toothpicks, now occurs to me. An hotel keeper being asked why he did not provide toothpicks for his guests, replied that he did so once, but that his customers always took them away after using them, and obliged him constantly to keep a fresh supply, an expense he could not well afford.

Mario has happily recovered his voice. He sang at Cheltenham on Thursday night.

Walter Maynard.

Pure Water.—Alfred Bird, Experimental Chemist, begs to announce that he has perfected his new Carbon Filter, price 7s. 6d. each, which he guarantees shall deliver 60 gallons of the purest water daily.—To be seen in action at 69, Worcester Street, Birmingham. [930

THE WAR.

It is the same old story; the German forces marching on and gradually making sure of the final conquest of France; the French getting now and then excited over the intelligence of victories which are proved afterwards either not to have taken place or to have been defeats. The principal items of interest on the French side, somewhat in their favour, are the appointment of General Bourbaki Commander of the Army of the North and the entrusting of Garibaldi with the command of the irregular forces, which include men of many nations. A startling announcement was made shortly after we went to press with last week's paper. The French had destroyed the fine old historic palace of St. Cloud, occupied by the Prussians. The news was afterwards confirmed, and we have heard of no expressions of regret from Paris that the exigencies of war had led to the demolition of one of the noblest ornaments of the capital. The telegram came first from the Prussian side at Versailles, and ran thus:—

> The French, without any provocation, have shelled and thereby set on fire the Palace of St. Cloud, which had been spared by us. Ten French battalions made a sortie, which was easily repulsed by the Second Bavarian Corps. Our loss was 19 men.

The imaginary successes of the French were thus placed before the public at Tours on Friday, in a proclamation by M. Gambetta:—

> I can announce to you with unspeakable joy that I have received news from Paris dated the 12th inst., which informs me that the citizens have become more and more heroic and impatient behind their ramparts. They wanted to be led against the enemy, and here is the bulletin of their first victory:—"Along the whole belt which has been placed round the city the Prussians have been dislodged from the positions which they had occupied during the last three weeks. In the direction of St. Denis they have been driven back beyond Stains, Pierrefitte, and Dugny. On the east, Joinville, Creteil, Bobigdy, and the Plateau d'Avron have been retaken. The Germans have also been driven out of Bas Meudon and St. Cloud, being forced to retire to Versailles." The enemy knows now the value of a people resolved and determined to save its institutions and its honour. I call upon the provinces to do their duty as Paris does hers. Long live Paris! Long live France! Long live the Republic!

Epinal was taken possession of by the Prussians on the 12th, and the next day the town was occupied by 7,000 Germans. The last military report on the state of Paris is dated the 11th. It announces that General Trochu had visited Moulin, Sauget, Villejuif, Hautes Bruyères, and found them in a remarkable state of defence. The report adds that the fort of Mont Valerien, the battery of Molemart, and a gunboat at Suresnes, have kept up a rather sharp fire on St. Cloud. The battery of Courbevoie fired upon Hupilles, and that of St. Ouen upon Orgemon.

Further annonncements of French successes round Paris arrived on Sunday. The news was dated Saturday, from Chaumont, and ran as follows:—

> M. Cerny, who left Paris on the morning of the 14th in a balloon, descended near Bar-le-Duc. He succeeded in escaping from the pursuit of the Prussians, but is slightly wounded in the head and leg by the rapid descent. He brings the following intelligence:—"A splendid engagement was fought on the 13th at Bagneux and Chatillon, from which places the enemy was dislodged. By our reconnaissance considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy. The Gardes Mobiles from the departments of the Cotes d'Or and Aube greatly distinguished themselves. Commandant Dampierre, who led the Mobiles of the Aube, fell gloriously. The Prussian batteries were dismounted, and our troops returned to Paris in the evening in magnificent marching order, in accordance with the plan of the sortie. The Marines of Fort Mont Rouge did good service in covering their retreat. The fire from Forts Mont Rouge, Vanvres, and Issy, is admirably directed. The Castle of St. Cloud has been burnt. Paris is as patriotic as ever, and, if possible, more resolute. The National Guard has been reviewed by the members of the Government amid great enthusiasm."

Repeated telegrams have appeared stating that General Burnside, the United States Minister, has been going to and fro between the Government in Paris and the Prussian Head-quarters, with the view of arranging possible terms of peace, but he appears to have met with no success. He seems to have had a pet scheme of his own, which it is reported, Count Bismarck viewed favourably, but the proposals are said to have been rejected by M. Jules Favre. There is, indeed, no apparent desire in Paris at present to secure peace at anything like the price which the Prussians demand.

A telegram from Berlin, dated Saturday, says:

> A diary of the siege, extracted from a Paris journal, has been sent here from head-quarters. It admits that Paris has only been provisioned for two months, and that the Germans therefore are right in reckoning upon starving out the inhabitants. The note of the Prussian Government on this subject is considered in the diary as a declaration of the stationary attitude which the besiegers intend pursuing, and it adds that this course is the best the enemy could adopt to attain his ends. The only hope for the besieged is said to be to act energetically on the offensive. The enemy should be dislodged as speedily as possible from his earthworks, even if to do so it should be necessary to fight a regular battle. The diary says the garrison expect no relief from without, either from Metz or the Loire.

General Bourbaki arrived at Tours on Friday evening, and was received by M. Cremieux. An enthusiastic demonstration took place in his honour at the railway station. On Sunday it was announced from Venezel that Soissons had capitulated after four days' obstinate defence from the guns of the fortress. On the same day the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg entered the town at the head of the Pomeranian, Hessian, and Magdeburg Artillery, the Schleswig Engineers, eight Prussian Landwehr battalions, and the Halberstadt Horse. The investment lasted three weeks; the bombardment four days. The German losses are reported small. Four thousand prisoners and 132 guns wers taken.

Several rumours have been afloat of the probable capitulation of Metz, and there have been indications of negotiations on the subject between emissaries of Bazaine and the Prussian headquarters at Versailles. A Berlin telegram on the subject, dated Tuesday, says that at five o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst. General Boyer, aide-de-camp to Marshal Bazaine, arrived in Versailles from Metz, accompanied by a Prussian officer. He was lodged in the Rue Montbouron, and at eleven o'clock he had an interview with Count Bismarck, who immediately afterwards proceeded to the residence of the King.

It was announced on Monday that General Bourbaki had been appointed to the command of the Army of the North, and would operate in concert with Marshal Bazaine. General Mazure has been appointed to the command of a Division of the Army of the Loire.

The following is a telegram from Belin, dated Tuesday:—

> At Orleans on 11th, the 35,000 Frenchmen, one-half regulars, the rest Papal Zouaves and Mobiles, fought against nearly as many Germans. The French were in vineyards rifle-pits, and earthworks. After six hours' defence, the French retreated so precipitately, that they omitted blowing up the Loire bridges, which they had previously undermined. In the engagement near Etival with the Lyons Army, 3,800 Germans defeated 8,000 French, chiefly regulars, with some Mobiles. Large transports of provisions have been sent to the Germans from the Orleannais and Normandy, their conveyance having been greatly facilitated by the capture of Soissons, which gives the Germans an almost undamaged railway up to the gates of Paris.

Verdun still holds out against the besiegers. It was asserted at Lille on Tuesday that the garrison in a recent sortie put 800 of the enemy *hors de combat*. According to this same informant the Prussians three days afterwards attempted an assault, but failed, and lost 1,800 men. The small open town of Montdidier was attacked on Monday by 800 Prussians with artillery. Three inhabitants were killed. A requisition of 50,000f. was made upon the town. M. Beaudelocque, the mayor, and M. Durand, a banker, were taken as hostages; 150 Mobile Guards were captured.

A special correspondent in Berlin telegraphed on Wednesday as follows:—I learn on high diplomatic authority that Count Bismarck has set his face against a general bombardment of the city itself, and that the present plan is that some of the forts shall be taken, and hunger do the rest."

The *Etoile Belge* of Wednesday evening says:—"We have reason to believe that General Trochu and some others members of the Provisional Government are not greatly opposed to entering into negotiations for the conclusion of an honourable compromise. M. Gambetta, on the contrary, will make no concession, and advocates resistance to the last extremity."

That Bazaine is treating for the capitulation of Metz seems very doubtful, and it appears that if he proposes anything short of that the Prussians will not accede.

The Prussians took Châteandun on Tuesday night, after ten hours hard fighting. The Francstireurs and National Guards, says the french report, contested the ground, inch by inch, but were decimated by the superior numbers and artillery of the enemy.

WAR ITEMS.

St. Cloud is a total ruin, the pictures and tapestry all burnt; the bust of Napoleon and some books were saved.

The Federal Council at Berne has instructed the Swiss Consul in Lyons to deny officially the rumour that Switzerland sets up a claim to North Savoy.

Rifle cannon, throwing shells weighing three-hundred pounds a distance of five miles, have been sent from the Baltic forts to the works before Paris.

The journals of Versailles, it is reported from the Prussian Head Quarters, have resumed their publications, and are dicussing matters without being molested.

It is semi-officially announced that the German Governments are agreed as to the basis of a new constitution for Germany, on the model of that of the North German Confederation.

In Strasburg on Sunday a shot was fired from a house on a Prussian patrol. All the inhabitants were turned out of the house, and the men placed before a military tribunal. All the houses were searched for arms.

From Frankfort a special correspondent reports that the German Liberals are very much disappointed at Count Bismarck's refusal to release Jacoby. An address of condolence has been sent to Jacoby by the Democrats of Vienna.

Count Bismarck is now residing in the house of M. Jassé, at Versailles, and Prince Charles in that of Prince de la Moskowa. Both headquarters have been established without difficulty—the Royal headquarters are in the western quarter and the Crown Prince's in the eastern.

A French fleet of ten men-of-war—namely, seven large iron-clads and three wooden corvettes, was at anchor off Dunkirk on Tuesday afternoon. All except one of the corvettes had steam up. The Gaulois, the Magnanime, and the great spur ship were three out of the seven iron-clads.

The *Journal d'Amiens* has published a letter from the brother of Marshal Bazaine stigmatising as calumnies the allegations that the latter had refused to recognise the Provisional Government, and thought to surrender Metz for the restoration of the Imperial dynasty. The letter says Marshal Bazaine does not consider himself a Marshal of the Empire, but a Marshal of France.

The family of General Von Roon, the Minister for War in Prussia (whose portrait we give on page 260 this week), has suffered greatly in the war, all three sons of the Minister having been wounded, one of them mortally. The latter was the second in age of the three gallant young men, and was a captain of artillery. Had he yielded to a painful but not dangerous wound, his life would have been saved. He had a finger shot away; but he stuck to his gun till a splinter of a shell struck him in the abdomen, inflicting a terrible wound, from which he suffered great agony till his death. The eldest son, a major on the general staff, fell with his horse, and is lying crushed and unable to rise from his bed. The youngest, Lieutenant Wilhelm Von Roon, was wounded in the first battle, that of Weissenberg; but he has recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment, and is again seeking the bubble reputation. A touching letter was written by the head of the family to the pastor on his estate, by whom it was read on the following Sunday from the pulpit. The Minister says: "I have been providentially able to find my poor son. His sufferings have been almost beyond human endurance, and will soon end. I have taken leave of him, for a little while, as I feel my own approaching death. I have written to my wife, who, as a good Christian, will bow to the Almighty will. She knows that there are thousands who suffer as much as we do. If the Lord should grant our dear son life, we must regard him as one newly born to us."

Captain Meier, of the British steamer City, announced at Tonning on the 13th, that he passed yesterday afternoon seven French men-of-war off Heligoland. The City, being pursued by five vessels, was compelled to lay to. The French officer who came on board asked for newspapers, and stated that his division of the French fleet returned from France. He had taken the City for a Prussian ship on account of the black and yellow colours of its funnel.

An unrehearsed scene occurred recently at the Friedrich-Wilhelm-Städtisches Theatre, Berlin, where has been produced a hearty little one-act musical drama, which has pleased the public and the critics, military and civil, more than all the *apropos* sketches brought upon the stage since the beginning of the war. The reconciliation of two German farmers, a Northern and a Southern man, is the theme of this operetta. They have been bitter enemies since 1866, and peace is made between them as a consequence of the war of 1870. Many Bavarians were among the audience, and they strove with their Prussian brethren who should most loudly applaud the fraternal sentiments uttered from across the boundary line of the footlights; and, in spite of cold and damp, the tables of the "summer garden" were afterwards festive with tall glass *Schoppen* of frothy beer, in which North and South Germans pledged one another again and again.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Cases of rattening are constantly occurring at Sheffield now.

The ancient Irish Bishoprics of Ardagh and Clogher are to be restored.

The private secretary of the Empress Eugenie has met with a fatal accident.

The militia force, according to the *Broad Arrow*, is to be almost entirely reconstructed.

At Rochdale, a lad, aged seventeen, has died from the bite of a cat, which induced hydrophobia.

Mazzini has been released from prison, and arrived at Florence on Saturday, whence he set out for Rome.

A severe gale was experienced at Liverpool on Sunday night, and vessels arriving in the Mersey on Monday reported having passed through large quantities of wreckage. The steamer Duchess of Sutherland passed half a ship's hull about twenty-two miles south-east of the South Stack Lighthouse. The screw steamer Brazilian, bound from Liverpool for Bombay, has put into Holyhead, with one man killed, five of the crew badly injured, and the boats stove in through shipping a heavy sea off the Smalls.

THE "UNITED STATES OF EUROPE."—The Paris Correspondent of the *New York Times* sends the following to that journal:—"The flag of the United States of Europe has already been designed, and floats prematurely from a shop window in the late Rue du Dix Decembre (for a week Rue de Quatre Septembre, and to-day Rue MacMahon). The above national flag has, on a plain red ground, the blue corner borrowed from our national banner, with as many stars as there are nationalities on the European Continent."

A meeting was held at the rooms of the Social Science Association on Wednesday to consider the means of bringing before the public candidates for the School Board, without reference to sect or party, but simply from regard to their acquaintance with the work of education. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M.P., presided. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. Cullagh Torrens, M.P., Professor Amos, &c. A resolution, in accordance with the object of the meeting, was agreed to, and another proposing to bring the subject before the public.

THE PROJECTED ROYAL MARRIAGE.—On Tueseay evening the Marquis of Lorne entertained at dinner in the Town-hall, Campbeltown, the tenantry on the Argyll estate connected with that district. About 130 sat down to dinner. The noble Marquis presided. Mr. Stewart, Chamberlain to the Duke of Argyll, proposed "The health of the Princess Louise," which was pledged most enthusiastically. Lord Lorne, in responding to the toast, said,—My friends—The Princess Louise being told I was to meet you here to-day asked me to convey her thanks to you in case you drank her health. For my own part I need hardly tell you how dear those cheers you have given for her are to me, giving me an earnest as they do of the welcome she will receive from those among whom I trust, God permitting, she may be allowed often in future years to live. The Marquis subsequently proposed "Prosperity to Kintyre," remarking that he had the utmost pleasure in meeting with his father's tenants, and becoming acquainted with their wants and interests. Other toasts followed, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH ON THE SINS OF THE TIME.—His lordship does not take a cheerful view of the tendencies of the day. The proceedings of the Church Congress at Southampton were brought to a conclusion by a service on Saturday in the nave of Winchester Cathedral. The Bishop of Peterborough, who, preached the sermon upon the occasion, concluded as follows: "Depend upon it that cannot be unpractical which brings the law of God to the home. Are there no home sins which need the restraint of that law? Do we see no signs of that lawlessness which is abroad in the world intruding into the family, and loosening the bands which should knit husband and wife, father and son, master and servant, ruler and ruled? Have we no reason to fear the breaking up of the old foundations, and the bursting forth of a seething flood on which will never brood again the calm and loving spirit of God? Are there no tokens of an age in which humanity will be deprived of the sanctifying influences of home virtues? May we not see around us husbands without purity, wives without chastity, children with no filial reverence, masters without consideration, and servants without conscience, manhood without self-respect, and womanhood without womanly shame—wealthy men growing very very rich, and poor men very very poor—the nation, secure in seagirt confidence, looking superciliously on the misfortunes of neighbours whom, Pharisee like, it deems less righteous than itself? Are these not signs that beneath the gold and embroidery of luxury and wealth hideous vermin may be crawling, and of a fatal canker eating into the very core of the Church herself?"

Earl Granville is confined to Walmer Castle by an attack of gout.

The coupons due in January on the Pontifical Loan will be met by the Italian Government.

The Pope has sent an Encyclical, announcing the suspension of the Council in the present situation of Rome.

The Italian Parliament which meets on the 18th of November, will be dissolved after voting the Roman annexation and disposing of the Budget and general elections.

OLD SOLDIERS.—A return prepared in December last of the old soldiers in Chelsea Hospital shows 80 Peninsular men; 53 Waterloo men; Holland, 5; America, 4; Nepaul, 3; Burmah, 7; Bhurtpoor campaign, 2; China, 8; Affghanistan campaign of 1839 11, and of 1842 6; Scinde, 1; Gwalior campaign, 15; Sutlej, 11; Punjab, 19; Southern Africa, 7; the Crimea, 32; the Indian Mutinies, 19; and New Zealand, 7.

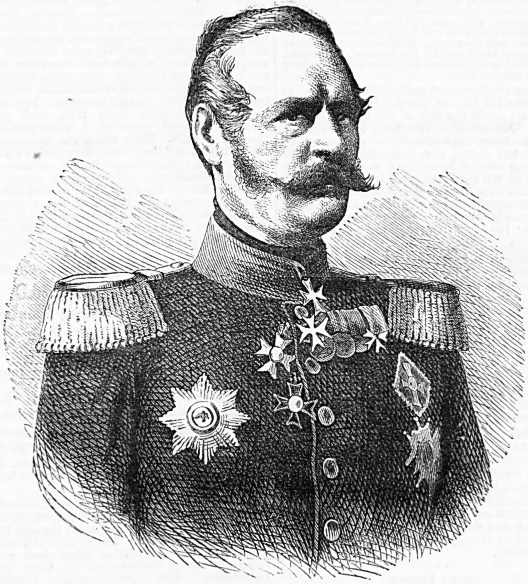
FATAL RIOT.—A riot which has terminated fatally to one of those engaged in it, took place on Saturday night at the village of Armathwaite, about twelve miles south of Carlisle, where a large number of navvies are employed upon the contract of Messrs. Baylis and Eckersley, in the construction of the Settle and Carlisle extension of the Midland Railway. Saturday was "big pay," and the navvies, after receiving their wages, repaired in gangs to their respective quarters. The men consist of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen, divided into distinct gangs. While one company of navvies were drinking at an inn, another company arrived and stormed the house. A general fight ensued, in which many heads were broken, and one man was fatally injured; this was a navvy named Cox, an Irishman, who was kicked in a very savage manner by two navvies, while a third battered his head with a spade. He was then thrown over a wall, where he was discovered two or three hours afterwards. He died yesterday afternoon. Yesterday morning an English gang charged the Irish gang and drove them from the works. All work is suspended. Three men have been apprehended on the charge of being concerned in the murder of Cox, and three others as ringleaders in the riotous affray.

THE REPRESSION OF VAGRANCY.—At the Hampshire Quarter Sessions at Winchester, on Monday, Earl Carnarvon moved for a select committee to inquire into the administration of the laws relating to vagrants within the county, with instruction to confer with the chairmen of the several boards of guardians on the subject. There could be no doubt, he said, although the judicial statistics, the Poor-law Board returns, and the Home-office returns did not agree, that the last few years had witnessed a material increase in the number of tramps and vagrants. The Poor-law Board did not appear to have done much in the matter, for the only important circulars they had issued, so far as he knew, were one in 1848 and another in 1868. Even if there existed a disposition to legislate some time would necessarily be lost, a very great deal depended upon ourselves, and he thought there should be no delay in taking some steps among ourselves. He found that three systems were already at work with the view of dealing with the subject—those of Cumberland, Dorsetshire, and Gloucestershire. The first depended for its good effect upon a common understanding between the magistrates to enforce the Vagrancy Acts, but they had previously tried another system which did not seem to find favour with them, though he thought it possessed several valuable elements. The Dorset system depended more upon the public, whose interest was likely to die out, they knew, without occasional stimulus, for there the use of tickets had been recommended; and he found a similar system had been worked with excellent effect in the town of Southampton, but there it was necessary to caution the public to use only these tickets, and then with some circumspection. Admirable as these respective schemes were he thought none of them quite answered the purpose and promised permanency as well. He therefore proposed to combine them. He would draw a distinction between the class who really were seeking work and the professional vagrant, with regard to whom he thought we had sadly erred on the side of leniency, and thereby done a great injustice to the really deserving poor. He would then strive to impress upon the public mind that indiscriminate charity lay to a great extent at the root of the mischief; but, above all, he would seek to secure the co-operation of the various boards of guardians. Inquiry into their modes of dealing with this subject showed utter inconsistency in the nature of the labour required by them from vagrants, the amount of labour, the hours, the accommodation afforded in the house, the diet, which from 18oz. in some unions, was brought down to 5oz., and absolutely none at all, the result being nothing less than a stimulus to vagrancy and an encouragement of it in those quarters where it received the best treatment. If the committee were appointed, one of its first steps, he suggested, should be a conforence or communication with the various boards of guardians in the county, with the view of acting upon some definite plan and so arriving at a tolerably uniform system of relieving those really in search of work. This might be done by the adoption of the Cumberland plan of a way ticket, on which should be marked the union at which lodging and food were given, the day of departure, and other particulars, ensuring before further relief was given some test of the bearer's anxiety to obtain work by the distance he traversed. In the event of this not being accomplished, a certain task might be allotted, and in case of refusal the vagrant to be handed over to the police. That was the broad outline of his suggested plan, and he had no doubt conference would enable them to arrive at some common understanding by which the present state of things should be remedied and themselves placed in a more satisfactory position than at present. The motion was carried, and Lord Eversley, Sir William Heathcote, Sir H. P. Gordon, Sir Nelson Rycroft, the members for the county, and a magistrate from each division appointed to act with the noble Earl in the matter.

"For a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm as to deprive me of all rest at night. As I could get no relief from the medical faculty, my daughter, living near Reading, persuaded me to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer. The first bottle convinced me that it would restore to me the use of my arm as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second I had got the long-sought cure.—ELIZA MARKS, *Milksham, Oct.* 20, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."

GENERAL VON ROON.

The distinguished Prussian Commander, whose portrait appears on this page is King William's Minister for War. Like General Moltke, he is a veteran in the service of the country that must now be acknowledged to be the chief military power in Europe. He was born in 1803, and was educated for a soldier. He is a perfect master of the science of war and strategy as taught in the military schools of his country. In the year 1830 he was engaged in an expedition of observation in Belgium, and took part in the siege of Antwerp. Subsequently he was attached to the Topographical Department; and rose to the rank of a staff officer. He was, in 1859, entrusted with the responsible duty of the mobilization of the army. As an accomplished professor of the theory of war, he became instructor to the Crown Prince, and accompanied his Royal Highness to the University of Bonn, and on his travels. His pupil does him immense credit, and we can imagine the pride of the master in the remarkable successes of the royal student. General Von Roon was called to the Ministry in 1861, as Minister of the Prussian Marine, which was then in a very imperfect condition. The service has since been greatly improved under the able administration of Prince Adalbert, the royal naval commander, whose portrait we gave a week or two since. General Von Roon is, politically, a man of strong absolutist tendencies, and as a Minister he defended with energy and persistency the King's scheme for the reorganisation of the army, against the determined opposition of the Chamber of Deputies. Notwithstanding his position in the political ranks, and the decided character of his opinions, the Minister for War is notable, personally, for moderation of tone and amiability of temper. General Von Roon was one of the five men who held a Council of War at the Railway Station at Berlin on the reception of the news of the declaration of war by Napoleon III. The others were the King, the Crown Prince, Count Bismarck, and General Moltke. These five are the moving spirits of the campaign which has been attended with such extraordinary success. The Council of War lasted but a few minutes, and the heir to the throne left his father and the ministers and shouted to the Staff on the platform, "Krieg! Mobil!" The administrative functions of the war are in the hands of Von Roon, but, unlike most ministers, he has followed the example of the Count Von Bismarck, and been personally present with the army. In curious contrast with Paris, Berlin is perfectly safe and quiet, and can spare its King, Princes, and Ministers to personally superintend the movements of the troops.



GENERAL VON ROON, MINISTER FOR WAR IN PRUSSIA.

LANDWEHR FOR PARIS.

This engraving is from a sketch by the clever native artist, O. Fickentscher. From the state of unalloyed enthusiasm of the men this would seem to be an illustration of the earlier scenes of the war-fever, before friends and foes had had their spirits toned down by a consciousness of the awful slaughter which has been inflicted on both sides. These men are of the 17th Regiment of Landwehr Infantry, about to take their departure from the railway station at Dusseldorf. One of them waves an extemporised flag out of a carriage window, inscribed "Courir zug Paris." "To Paris" has been the cry from the first, and from the first it has been literary a correct description of the journey. It has been nothing but a victorious march from Germany to the Rhine and from the Rhine to the French capital, and we have long since ceased to hear the shout of soldiers and civilians "A Berlin!" Thinking of the events of this war it seems a very long time since these words resounded in the Boulevards, but it is only a few weeks. The Parisians of to-day are bearing up against their misfortunes with wonderful spirit and fortitude, but not one of them would like to be convicted now of having shouted "Vive la Guerre!" and "A Berlin!" to encourage the Emperor in his ill-judged enterprise.

The volunteer arms are being sent from all parts of the western district to Birmingham, for conversion to the Snider principle.

ARTILLERY EN ROUTE.

The picture at the top of the opposite page is also from a sketch by Herr O. Fickentscher. It represents a piece of Prussian artillery on a railway truck, *en route* for France. The implements of destruction are decorated with oak boughs; and one of the gunners has a sprig in his cap. The men, it is easy to see, are in excellent spirits, and full of anticipations of adventure and glory.

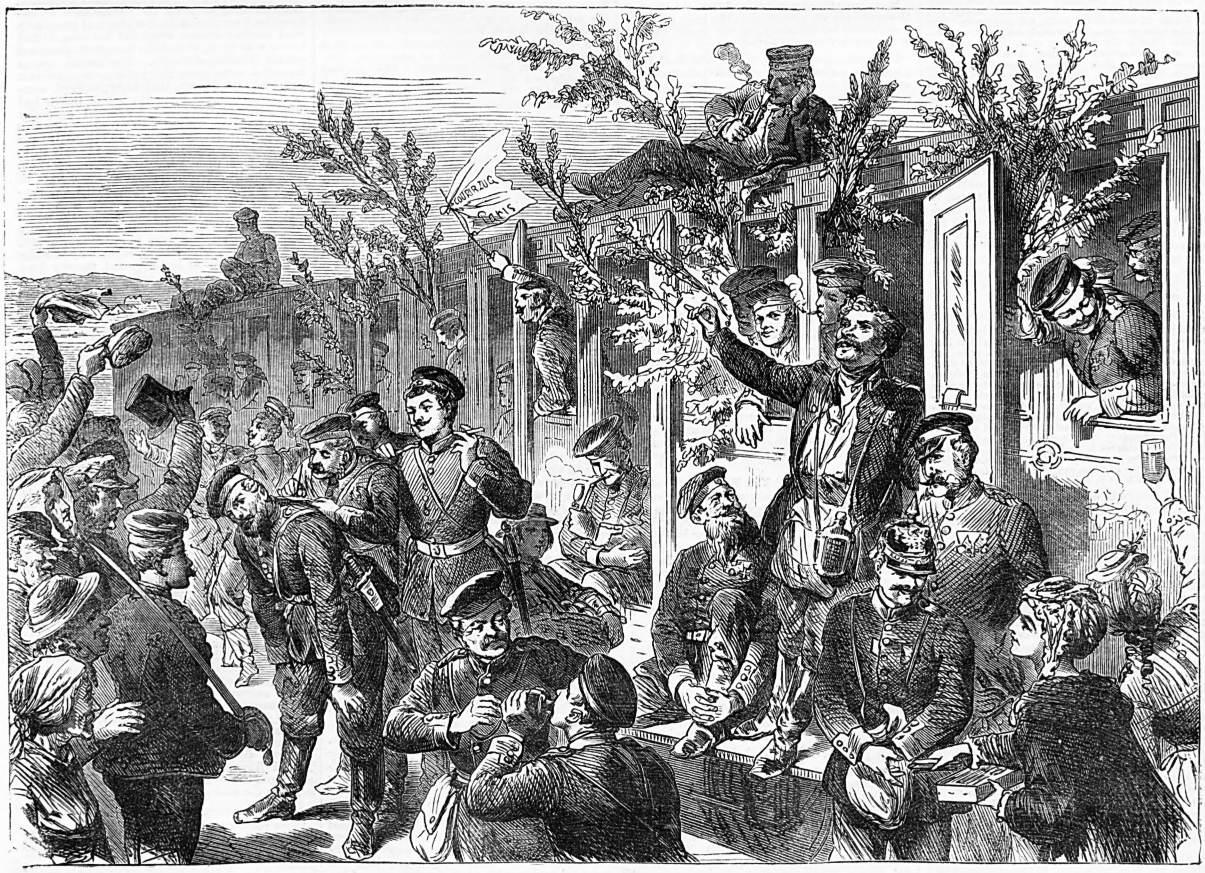
CAPTURE OF FRENCH CANNON.

There is considerable contrast between the two scenes on the upper and lower half of the opposite page. The one represents cannon and artillerymen going to the war. The implement is bedecked with green leaves and the Germans are supremely happy in the prospects of the conflict. The other is the realization of the dream of strife and glory which so captivates the soldier at the sound of the first notes of war. It is a spectacle of murder without ruth. Frenchmen and Prussians are "madly striving to kill." The guns are dragged by frightened horses over the bodies and limbs of wounded men. That is what the artillery in the first picture is going out to; these horrors are the events the anticipation of which so fills the young, ardent, inexperienced soldier with glee. By the light of the three month's campaign it seems wonderful to look back upon the enthusiasm with which the declaration of war was hailed in France and Germany. Our engraving depicts the scene of the capture of French cannon by Badenese infantry on the occasion of a sortie from Strasburg, a few weeks before the capitulation of the city. Uhrich's men fought bravely, but they were outnumbered; they were routed disastrously, and fled back to Strasburg, leaving four guns and 1500 dead and wounded on the field. It is but an episode of the siege of Strasburg. The engraving is from a sketch by a Badenese Lieutenant of Infantry.

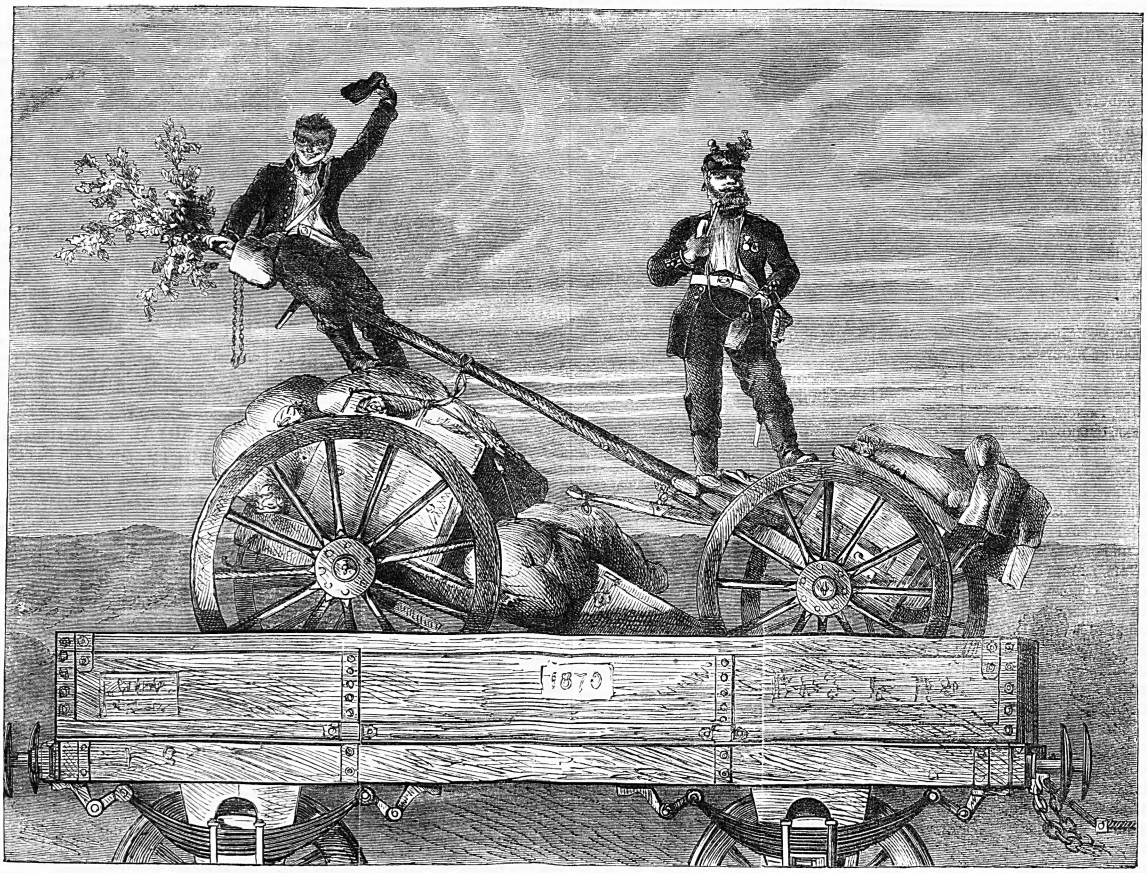
Dr. Russell's authority for what passed between the King and the Emperor at Sedan was the Crown Prince.

It is believed that the most precious literary treasures in the library of Strasburg were hidden in safety early in the siege.

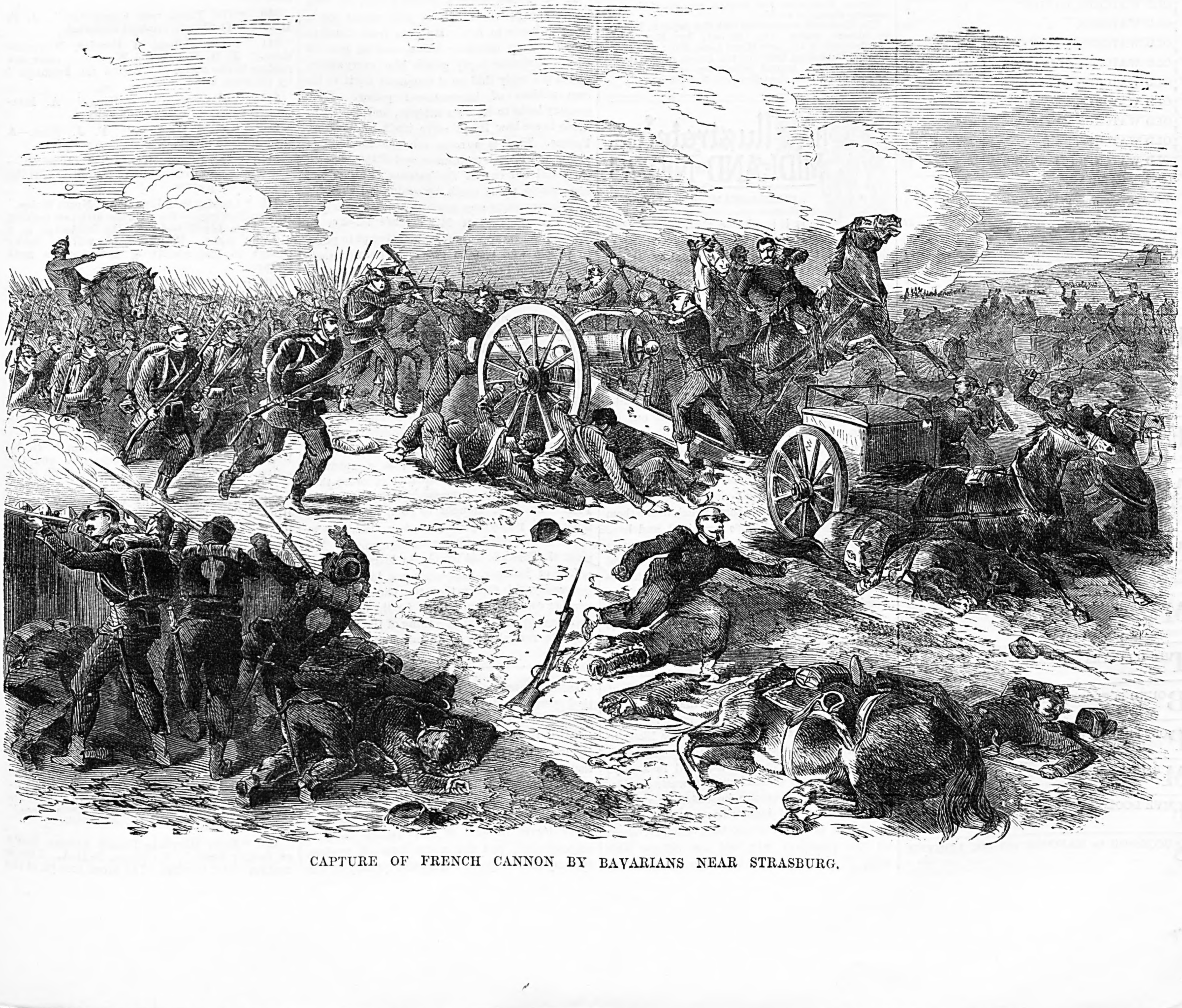
Spanish Proverbs.—Love, a horse, and money carry a man through the world. Three things kill a man: a hot sun, supper, and trouble. To shave an ass is a waste of lather. If the gossip is not in her own house, she is in somebody else's. Don't speak ill of the year till it is over. The mother-in-law forgets that she was once a daughter-in-law. Men are as grateful for kind deeds as the sea is when you fling into it a cup of water.



LANDWEHR: FROM DUSSELDORF TO PARIS.



PRUSSIAN ARTILLERY FOR THE SOUTH.



CAPTURE OF FRENCH CANNON BY BAVARIANS NEAR STRASBURG.

MR. STREETER (Successor to
HANCOCK and CO., Limited),
GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER,
WATCH and CLOCK-MAKER
TO the ROYAL FAMILY,
37, CONDUIT STREET,
BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,
INTRODUCER of the CELEBRATED
18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
WATCHES and CLOCKS,
MACHINE MADE.

BRACELETS, STRAP,	£5	0
BRACELETS, ETRUSCAN,	£7	0
BRACELETS, NINEVEH,	£10	0
BRACELETS, SAXON,	£15	0
BROOCHES, ETRUSCAN,	£2	0
BROOCHES, NINEVEH,	£3	0
BROOCHES, SAXON,	£4	0
BROOCHES, EGYPTIAN,	£5	0
CHAINS, PRINCESS,	£2	0
CHAINS, CYLINDER,	£3	0
CHAINS, CURB,	£4	0
CHAINS, CABLE,	£5	0
EARRINGS, ETRUSCAN,	£1	10
EARRINGS, SAXON,	£2	5
EARRINGS, EGYPTIAN,	£3	5
EARRINGS, NINEVEH,	£4	10
LOCKETS, ENGRAVED,	£1	0
LOCKETS, CORDED,	£2	10
LOCKETS, CROSS,	£4	0
BRACELETS with PEARLS	£10 to	£50
BRACELETS with RUBIES	£100 to	£500
BRACELETS with EMERALDS	£100 to	£500
BROOCHES with TURQUOISE	£5 to	£30
BROOCHES with ONYX	£5 to	£30
BROOCHES with CARBUNCLES	£5 to	£30
BROOCHES with PEARLS	£5 to	£30
BROOCHES with RUBIES	£20 to	£100
BROOCHES with EMERALDS	£20 to	£100
EARRINGS with TURQUOISE	£6 to	£50
EARRINGS with CORAL	£6 to	£50
EARRINGS with AMETHYSTS	£6 to	£50
EARRINGS with OPALS	£20 to	£100
EARRINGS with RUBIES	£20 to	£100
EARRINGS with EMERALDS	£20 to	£100
GOLD WATCHES, LADIES,'	£8	8
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£10	10
GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE.	£15	15
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£11	11
GOLD WATCHES, ¾-PLATE,	£16	16
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£20	0
GOLD WATCHES, KEYLESS,	£15	10
GOLD WATCHES, ,,	£22	0
GOLD WATCHES (HUNTING),	£18	18
CLOCKS, CARRIAGE,	£5	0
CLOCKS, ,, (STRIKING),	£7	7
CLOCKS, ,,	£12	12
CLOCKS, LIBRARY (MARBLE),	£4	0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£6	0
CLOCKS, ,, (ORMOLU),	£10	0
CLOCKS, ,, ,,	£15	0

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"The use of machinery in the manufacture of gold articles is of great advantage to the public."—Morning Paper.

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"By the introduction of machinery 50 per cent. is saved in the manufacture of gold jewellery."—*Standard*, September, 1867.

EIGHTEEN-CARAT GOLD.
"Owing to machinery, they can give eighteen-carat gold ornaments much cheaper than when they were produced by hand."—*Court Journal.*

MR. STREETER makes his parts of a Watch in the same manner, saving an immensity of cost in labour, while at the same time he produces an accuracy of fit and proportion which can only be produced by machinery. —*Daily News*, Dec. 10, 1868.

MR. STREETER has already succeeded in producing by machinery well-made English Lever Watches, which he can sell at a price as low as that at which an ordinary Geneva Watch can be obtained, with the greater advantage of durability.—*Standard*, Dec. 11, 1868.

MR. STREETER, of Conduit-street, has followed the example of the Americans, in producing his watches by machinery, thereby saving one-third of the cost.—Morning Paper, December 18, 1868.

THE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,
BOUND in CLOTH, is now Ready,
POST FREE for TWO STAMPS, only of
MR. STREETER, 37, CONDUIT STREET,
FIVE DOORS FROM BOND STREET, LONDON.
SUCCESSOR to HANCOCK and CO., LIMITED.
674

MEMORIALS OF THE ENGLISH MARTYRS. By the Rev. C. B. TAYLER, M.A. New and Revised Edition. Numerous fine Engravings. 7s, 6d,, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges.

BIBLE STUDIES for Family Reading. By the Rev. W. B. MACKENZIE, M.A., Incumbent of St. James', Holloway. Fcap. 8vo. 3s., cloth boards.

BLANCHE GAMOND: A Heroine of the Faith. With a Preface by Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE. Engravings. Royal 16mo. 1s., cloth boards.

JACQUES BONNEVAL; or, the Days of the Dragonnades. By the Author of "Mary Powell." Royal 16mo. 2s. 6d., cloth boards.

THE MIDNIGHT SKY: Familiar Notes on the Stars and Planets. With Thirty-two Star Maps, and numerous other Illustrations. By EDWIN DUNKIN, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and F.R,A.S. Small 4to. 7s. 6d., boards.

[79

London: RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 56, Paternoster Row, and 164, Piccadilly. And all Booksellers.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.
"No more delicious, refreshing, nourishing, and wholesome beverage has ever been manufactured."—*Morning Post.* [8

AUCTION ROOMS AND FINE ART GALLERIES, (formerly Winstanley's), 44, Church Street, Liverpool. Established 1810, for the Sale by Auction of Furniture, Works of Art, Jewellery, Plate, Books, Wines, China, Glass, Hardware, Carpets, Stocks in Trade, and Goods of every description. Consignments invited. Cash advanced, if required. GEORGE TURNER, Auctioneer, Valuer, &c,, Liverpool. [797

TIC, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, and all Nerve Pains are immediately cured by LEATH and ROSS'S
NEURALINE.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Edgar, of the Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lews, to Sir James Matheson, Nov. 23, 1869:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for sending the Neuraline, as it has proved to be the most successful lotion which she has ever applied to the affected part. The relief experienced is almost instantaneous."
In bottles 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Prepared by LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, corner of Doctors' Commons, E.C.; and 9, Vere Street, W.; and Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. [922

JOHN GOSNELL AND CO.'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE is greatly superior to any Tooth Powder, gives the Teeth a pearl-like whiteness, protects the enamel from decay, and imparts a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 1s.6d. per pot. Angel Passage, 93, Upper Thames-street, London. [852

NOTHING IMPOSSIBLE.—AGUA AMARELLA restores the human hair to its pristine hue, no matter at what age. J. GOSNELL AND CO. have at length, with the aid of one of the most eminent chemists, succeeded in perfecting this wonderful liquid. It is now offered to the public in a more concentrated form, and at a lower price. Sold in bottles at 3s. each, also 5s., 7s. 6d., and 15s. each, including brush. [851

NOTICES.
TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS

BIRMINGHAM, OCT. 22, 1870.

IT is inevitable that, in a war like the one now changing France into a scene of desolation, the opinions of spectators should fluctuate as to the merits of the quarrel and the relative positions of the belligerents. At every important turn in the fortunes of the conflict we sum up the conditions afresh and form a new judgment. No doubt there is a strong element of justice in that order of criticism, but it is not reasonable to expect that actors in the fight and mere lookers-on will be influenced in the same way by the spectacle of victories and defeats. If the campaign had been a triumphant one for France, and she had pushed her conquests to an extreme length, Great Britain would have cried out loudly with indignation and have condemned its neighbours as tyrants and persecutors; but in the minds of the French people the sense of the provocation, real or imaginary, which drove them into the field, would have remained and have grown into more exaggerated proportions at every step in their victorious march, and they would have held themselves exonerated by circumstances which would have been almost or wholly without weight in the estimation of their judges and critics. The war has now arrived at a point exactly the opposite of that which we have supposed. Prussia's triumph is without check or qualification, and those who were the least disposed to defend the conduct of the empire at the outset are beginning to say that the victors are pushing their conquest too far. In either case, perhaps, the spectators are more likely to be right in the abstract than the combatants. It would hardly have been tolerated in Europe that the Emperor should have laid waste a wide, fertile region of Germany, inhabited by a peaceable, virtuous, and industrious population, that he should bombard cities, burn villages, shoot all the peasantry who did not behave with amiability to his soldiers; invest Berlin; attempt to starve its inhabitants; and refuse to withdraw except upon terms the most humiliating to the vanquished. We are strongly of opinion that the neutral powers would not have stood by and permitted such things to be. And now that the converse of this has happened, it cannot be a matter of surprise that many persons should feel strongly that something ought to be done to moderate the punishment Prussia is inflicting upon France. No doubt there is a difference in the two cases. The French are considered to have been the aggressors, and we may be sure that that feeling is very strong in the Prussian army. It is enforced upon the minds of the soldiers in every possible way. There are things known to the Count Von Bismarck which would probably very much qualify public opinion on the question of the provocation, if the world were made acquainted with the facts. The verdict of history, by and by, will most likely be that this war was made by the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, and brought on at his own good time, in the ripeness of his preparations, for his own purposes; but if the world has not been as yet let into the light of these things, much less are they known to the troops of Northern and Southern Germany, who feel that they are driving back the would-be invaders of their country, and trying to render their soil safe from possible violation in the future. And as for the Prussian Minister—the only man living besides Napoleon who knows all the secrets of the war—we must not expect him to make allowances for his enemy. The Count Bismarck has no notion of generosity, of mercy, or of scruples. The man who robbed the King of Denmark, who betrayed Austria, who fomented an insurrection in Italy and sought to create a revolution in Hungary in order that he might the better defeat Francis Joseph in an unjust quarrel, who domineered over the Germanic Confederation in Council and crushed the independence of the Germanic States in the field, will not hesitate at the walls of Paris upon considerations not affecting the fruition of his own schemes. He has checkmated France by force of superior diplomacy and arms, and he checkmates Europe. Almost all the neutral countries would gladly do something to relieve France from the fatal position into which she has allowed herself to be driven by the man who played upon her weakness, her vanity, and her foolish love of military glory; but the Prussian minister has handled his cards so well, and has made himself so entirely master of the situation, that Europe, with the best intentions at intervention, knows not where to have him.

IF M. Thiers were a younger man his own peculiar experiences in this war might be a valuable lesson to him. He goes from Court to Court seeking defensive allies, and he goes in vain. A similar reply greets him everywhere, and it is a reply that must commend itself to his own notions of international policy. Each country looks to its own interest, and cannot be made to see how it can serve itself by assisting France. That is a mere echo of M. Thiers's policy as a French statesman, and if this were all we could not expect the veteran minister and historian to profit much by seeing all France's neighbours acting very much on his own principle. But the speciality of M. Thiers's mission to Foreign Courts appears to be his attempt to prove to people who may be presumed to know their own business best that it is to their interest to curb the aggrandising spirit of Prussia. At each capital, if we may credit the rumours which reach us, he points the same moral. He tells the Foreign Secretaries at London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Florence, that Europe will go to ruin if France is reduced and Germany becomes gigantic. For twenty years he has been preaching a similar doctrine in the Corps Legislatif. He has been saying that Italy must not be created into one powerful monarchy, that Germany must not become united, that small powers all round must be encouraged in a spirit of antagonism one towards another in order that France may reign supreme. By that policy France has been brought to ruin, and now he finds that policy quite powerless elsewhere to create a diversion in favour of his country. We trust M. Thiers is not too old to learn that this policy of jealousy, this ban upon international generosity, this theory that the bane of neighbouring countries is necessary for the health and greatness of one's own, is a thing of the past, and that its revival now is an anachronism and a snare.

INDEPENDENTLY of political opinion and political sympathy there is something affecting in the announcement that M. Giuseppe Mazzini has been released from prison, and that he has gone to Rome. There is no more devoted man in Europe than the veteran revolutionist; and even he cannot be so great a fanatic in the extreme political dogmas of which he is the chief priest, as not to rejoice that—by his aid in some measure, and in a great degree in spite of him—Italian unity is accomplished, and the worst form of modern tyranny in Europe, the temporal tyranny of the Church, is abolished. Twenty-two years ago Mazzini was the greatest man in Rome. Italy had caught the contagion of Revolution from France; and by a strange perversity of fortune the French Republic strangled the free Government of Rome. Shall we see Mazzini following the example of Garibaldi, and offering his aid to the third French Republic? We think not. The Liberator is all impulse; the arch Italian conspirator is all consistency. We doubt if Mazzini will ever forgive France—Republican or Imperial—for what she has done for Rome since 1849.

THE Œcumenical Council is suspended. Almost immediately upon the declaration of the dogma of Papal Infallibility his Holiness met with the greatest failure in the history of the Romish Church. He failed to maintain his sovereignty. He is now a dependant upon the consideration of the King whom he has grievously ill-used. After the impious presumption of the Œcumenical decrees the world can feel no commiseration for the victim of the last movement in the work of the redemption of Italy.

THE ROYAL BIRMINGHAM SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.

[EIGHTH NOTICE.]

301. "Lane at Wylde Green." W. T. Roden. The lane to the left is delicately brought out. The colouring in the foreground has the appearance of being unfinished.

302. "Camellias." Thomas Worsey.—Carefully painted.

303. "New Brighton Sands." Henry Dawson. —A truthful little work.

304. "Near Llanbrynmair, North Wales." Peter Deakin.—The trees are beautifully done, and give evidence of merit in the artist.

305. "The End of a most Beautiful Tale." Philip Hoyall,—This work is marked "sold," and we can fairly congratulate the purchaser. The objects in the back ground are too clearly brought out considering they are seen by fire-light. They carry the eye from the story, and some of the good effect that might have been obtained is lost. The subject is a good one, and on the whole it is nicely worked out.

306. "Bonnie Prince Charlie." Harry Barstone.—This picture reminded us of a patch-work quilt turned upside down.

307. "The Beef Master." W. Gale.—The artist has too much of one colour in his work.

308. "Summer Flowers." Mary Vernon.—Very nicely and delicately rendered.

309. "The Fairy Glen, near Bettws-y-Coed." W. B. Henley.—We think there should be more light in the picture. The water is nicely rendered.

310. "Old Farm, near Cambridge." J. F. Hering.—The horses are well modelled.

311. "The Village of Haselor, Warwickshire." F. H. Henshaw.—We would refer our readers to our notice of "Round the Fountain" by the same artist.

312. "Happier than a King." A. Fitzpatrick.—A creditable performance.

313. "Early Morning." F. J. Sims.—A little too cold in colour.

314. "The Evening Hymn." C. Ashmore.—The minuteness carried out in the detail kills the object of the picture.

315. "Looking from Llyn Idwal, North Wales." George Hastings.—We wish the artist on looking from Llyn Idwal had seen the landscape in a different light. We hope he will be lucky enough to find something new for his next picture.

316. "Duck Pond, King's Heath." Henry Pope.—Reminds one of a cheap Dutch picture.

317. "The Antlered King." J. H. Smith.—Is not devoid of merit.

318. "Pembroke Castle—Sunset." A. Clint.—Wants light, and is too gloomy to be attractive.

319. "The Rising Tide." Henry Dawson.—Shows considerable skill.

320. "Study of Pheasants, Wild Ducks, Woodcocks, and Plovers." H. H. H. Horsley.—There are foo many birds, but they are well done.

321. "Moonlight;" 322. "Morning." G. E. Hering.—They make a pretty pair, and the artist has shown much taste and skill, particularly in the former work.

323. "The Valley of the Avon from Windmill Hill. F. H. Henshaw.—Mr. Henshaw in this picture has left out those extraordinary houses he is so fond of painting. We therefore like it better than his other pictures.

334. "Une Matelotte, Boulogne." Haynes King.—It is a bad subject, but there is a figure in it that is well brought out.

325. "The Minstrel's Gallery." H. S. Marks. —We come at length to a very fine work. Every figure in it is a picture in itself.

326. "Il Tesaro." E. Williams.—The treasure is the infant baby which the young mother is fondling. She holds its tiny foot in her own little hand. The feature painting has merit, but the whole work wants depth.

327. "Returning from Market." An Eastern scene, with which the artist has not taken much pains. The work is not without merit, but not many people will be found to like it.

328. "Maiden Meditation." J. Beacall. The young lady meditates as a doll meditates, without expression of any sort, but in other respects the picture is not badly painted. Marked "sold." Price five guineas.

329. "Early Morning—French Fishing Boats off Beachy Head." E. Hayes, R.H.A. This is real sea water moving. The broad trough of the

waves is a fine study. The boat and smack and the rocky foreland, dim in the mist though so near, are admirable.

330. "Anne Hathaway's Cottage, at Shottery." S. H. Baker. A little too light and fresh, but it is a rather pretty picture.

331. "Light on the Hills—Isle of Arran." G. E. Hering. No doubt a perfectly conscientious study. The natural effects are very good. It is a clever work, and will bear examination.

332. "A Sussex Lane." Tom Pyne.—Not of much account upon the whole, but there are some not bad points of landscape painting in it.

333. "Idle Hours." The late A. Penley.—A peasant boy sitting on a pile of masonry, looks half admiringly, half lazily at a country-maiden reading a letter. The girl's peasant attire is gay, and the composition altogether is a little conventional, but the foreground and objects are nicely painted.

334. "Le Jardin de Plaisance." J. D. Wingfield.—Not worthy of a place in the gallery.

335. "Cottages at Lerth Hill." W. J. Bennett. —Very moderate work.

336. "Boy with Sheep—Edgbaston Lane." J. Banner.—A little better than the rather poor company among which it is hung.

337. "A Labour of Love." Arthur Stocks.—A workman making an amateur wooden cot for his firstborn, with his wife looking on and nursing the babe. The picture is a little bit pre-Rapaelite, and exceedingly well executed.

338. "Wild Flowers." T. Worrey.—Rather over bright, but nicely done.

339. "Near Pentrevoelas." J. P. Pettitt.—This, though a painting in oil, has a glass before it. A narrow foot-bridge leads, high above the water, across to a cottage and water mill. The stream, deep down perpendicular banks, is capitally rendered. The trees are not so well done.

340. "On the Conway." J. Taylor.—The white foam tumbling over the boulders looks very hard and fixed.

341, "Cottages near Aberglasbyn." R. Mann, jun.—The artist has not much notion of painting water. It looks hard-frozen in Summer. In other parts of the picture there is some promise.

342. "Apple Blossoms, Nest, &c." T. Collins. —Not a bad little bit of flowers.

343. "Beating into Plymouth—Squall coming on." H. T. Dawson, jun.—The sails are well done, but the water is not real and flowing enough. The picture is set down at thirteen guineas and endorsed "sold." It is not at all dear at the money.

344. "A Little Busybody." James Cole.—The little boy blowing the fire is rather wooden, and the cat is a very poor example of natural history, but some of the painting is not bad interior work.

345. "Lane Scene—Warwickshire." Charles W. Radclyffe. This is a rather handsome landscape painting. Good effects are produced by simple means.

346. "Ladybird." F. Smallfield.—A tiny girl among tall growing foliage and weeds. There is fancy in it and it is nicely managed.

347. "Spring in the Cotswolds." Edwin Williams.—A large, fine picture, admirably painted, and well worthy the eighty guineas nominated as its price in the catalogue.

348. "A communication of Importance." D. W. Wynfield.—This is an excellent and valuable painting. The old gentleman reading the letter is a good study, and so is the daughter standing by, watching with a mixture of pride, anxiety and reserve for the effect.

349. "On the Machno, North Wales." W. B. Henley.—This is set down as "sold," at five guineas. The broken water over the boulders is not so well rendered as that which runs clear below.

350. "A Welsh River." C. Smith.—The work is nothing particular, but it makes a passably pleasing little bit of landscape.

LITERATURE.

A Practical Treatise on the Bankruptcy Act of 1869. By John T. Treherne. London: Shaw and Sons, Fetter-lane, 1870.

This is a book which will be henceforth quoted as an authority in the Courts of Bankruptcy. It will have its place in every lawyer's office, and will be an implement of offence and defence in the hands of advocates appearing for and against unfortunate, reckless, or dishonest bankrupts. The importance of a practical treatise on this Act is made sufficiently evident in Mr. Treherne's first paragraph, pointing out that the Bankruptcy Act of 1869, and such of the provisions of the Debtor's Act 1869, together with the Repeal Clause which will be found in the Bankruptcy Repeal and Insolvent Court Act 1869, will henceforth contain nearly the whole of the law relating to Bankruptcy in England. In about sixty pages Mr. Treherne gives a comprehensive analysis of these Acts, taking the clauses in the order in which they are likely to arise. Then follows the Act itself, with no end of references, tables, and schedules of forms, tables of fees and costs, &c. We cannot recommend the book as a work of light literature, but it is a most business-like manual for those who stand in need of information on the subject.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Deaf and Dumb. Dr. Scott.

The Illustrated Horse Management. By Edward Mayhew.

Birmingham Protestant Association.—On Wednesday evening, at a Special Social Tea Meeting held at the Rooms, 49, Ann-street, Mr. G. Corrall (treasurer), presiding, an address and large Bible were presented to the chairman of the committee, Mr. T. T. Horton. Mr. T. H. Aston, honorary secretary, bore testimony to the services of Mr. Horton to the society, extending over a period of twenty years, and begged his acceptance of a Bible in the name of the committee. Mr. J. Woodroffe read the address, and Mr. J. Bradbury presented a life members ticket.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

The Nottingham Town Council on Monday resolved to apply for a School Board.

John Akers, engine fitter, Midland Railway, Sheffield, was knocked down and killed by a passing engine, when leaving work on Friday evening.

Collision on the Midland Railway.—On Saturday night the Midland train from Birmingham, which reaches Gloucester at 8 p.m., ran into the van of a Great Western goods train which was passing into a side line half a mile from Gloucester. The engine kept on the rails, but about twenty passengers were cut and bruised. Two of them had their noses fractured, and others were severely bruised, but no fatal result is anticipated. The train was delayed only a quarter of an hour.

Baby Stealing at Wolverhampton.—A young woman named Margaret Hopley was tried at the Wolverhampton sessions on Friday for stealing a baby. She had been sent with the child to a surgeon, and never returned. The recorder said there was reason to believe that the prisoner begged bread for the child, and treated it as kindly as she could. It must not, however, be supposed that nursemaids could take children away without being punished. The prisoner had been in jaol three months, and he ordered her to be imprisoned one month longer.

Poaching Affray near Derby.—A poaching affray, in which a keeper was nearly murdered, occurred near Derby, on Saturday. In the afternoon two young men, named Brookhouse and Stoddard, sons of Derby tradesmen, left Derby with guns Brookhouse having a certificate to shoot. On reaching Macworth they turned into a "spinney," were a keeper, named Dickenson, was going towards Brookhouse, intending to detain him, when the latter cocked his gun, and said, "Stand back, or I will shoot you." Dickenson, however, closd with Brookhouse, who struck him on the arm with his gun. Dickenson called to his son to come to his assistane, and on the latter coming up, Brookhouse hit him several violent blows on the head, which felled him senseless to the earth; indeed, so heavy were the blows that both the gun barrel and the stock were broken. Brookhouse was taken into custody.

Another Rattening at Sheffield.—Another rattening has just taken place at Sheffield in the scissors trade, a trade which is now obtaining a most unenviable notoriety, as three or four rattenings have taken place in connection with the trade within as many months. The man rattened is a scissors grinder, named Charles Broomhead, who incurred the displeasure of his union some six years ago by employing a boy. He was then rattened, and one of his grinding stones was broken. Believing the union had instigated the rattening, he ceased to pay his contribution to its funds, and he was shorty afterwards again rattened.—A few weeks ago there was a strike amongst the scissors-griners employed by a manufactor, and Broomhead agreed to work for him upon the terms which had been refused by the men who had struck. This, it is believed was the cause of his being a third time rattened. On Thursday night his mill was broken into, and three bands were taken away.

Church Dispute in Wolverhampton.—On Saturday the Rev. A. S. Prior, vicar of St. George's, Wolverhampton, with his churchwarden, Dr. Collins, applied to the magistrates sitting in petty sessions in that borough for a warrant to eject from the school-house and premises John Kenney, the parish schoolmaster. The application was made by the Town Clerk of the borough, and it was opposed by Mr. Joseph Underhill, of the Oxford Circuit. The schoolmaster had taken the popular side in the Ritualistic dispute that has been for some time raging in the parish, and three months ago he received notice of dismissal, signed by the vicar and Dr. Collins, who, with the people's warden, are the trustees of the school. The people's warden was not present when the resolution was come to, and he joins with the majority of the pewholders and parishioners, by whom Mr. Kenney is being defended, for no complaint whatever has been urged against the schoolmaster, and the school is admitted to be in a state of efficiency. After a trial lasting four hours and a half, the magistrates found that there was a specific contract, and they, therefore, refused to grant a warrant of ejectment. Their worships, at the same time, declined to grant a case, leaving a *mandamus* as the vicar's alternative. The decision was received by a crowded court with prolonged applause.

Railway Robberies.—Some stir has been caused in the neighbourhood of Oxford by the apprehension of William Bridges, the porter at Woodstock Road Station, on various charges of theft, and who on Saturday last was fully committed to Oxford Castle for trial at the ensuing sessions. Bridges is 26 years old, with a wife and two children, and has been at the Woodstock Road Station for about three years. For some time past articles have been missed, not only at the station but also from through trains after their departure from Woodstock Road. On Tuesday evening a parcel containing watches, jewellery, &c., was despatched from Birmingham by the 6-20 train; this train stopped at Woodstock Road, and Bridges had occasion to go to the guard's van with parcels, but this he did while the guard was attending to some of his other duties. A few minutes after the train had left for Oxford, the guard missed the parcel, which he had previously seen all safe after leaving Kirtlington Station, knowing then that Bridges alone had access to his van since he had seen the parcel. On his arrival at Oxford he immediately gave information to the company's inspector, who early the next morning went by fly to Woodstock, and procured the assistance of Inspector Bowen. Bridge's rooms at the station were first searched, where they found a portion of the lost watches and jewellery His residence at Kidlington was then searched, when considerable property, supposed also to have been stolen, was found. On Thursday the search was again renewed, when a black bag, containing youth's clothing, &c., belonging to a gentleman in the immediate neighbourhood, and which was lost last June, was found, as was also a valuable piece of silk, which had been inquired for as missing. He had twenty-six sovereigns on his person, besides silver.

AMUSEMENTS IN THE MIDLANDS.

Birmingham.—Mr. Barry Sullivan commenced a six night's engagement at the Theatre Royal on Monday night, when he appeared in his masterpiece—"Hamlet." Most undoubtedly Barry Sullivan has no equal as *Hamlet*. He walks the stage with an ease and grace that call for admiration before he opens his mouth. He "suits the action to the word and the word to the action," and the expression of his countenance is always in keeping with what he utters. His reading of Shakespeare is admirable—he is quite at one with his subject as a student, and makes all his points as an actor. He has a deep rich voice that catches the attention of his hearers, whose sympathies he commands until "the last scene of all." We are glad to state there has been a crowded and appreciative house every night. On Tuesday he played "Macbeth;" Wednesday, "The Gamester;" Thursday, "Hamlet;" Friday (for his benefit), "Richard III."—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul nearly filled the immense interior of the Town Hall, on Saturday and Monday evenings, with enthusiastic audiences, notwithstanding that half a dozen places of entertainment were open, presenting good attractions to large assemblies. It would indeed, be a strange town, in the old world or the new, wherever the English language is understood, in which Mrs. Howrad Paul could not draw an audience. She is a genius on the boards. Nothing in comedy or caricature comes amiss to her, and she is capable of no ordinary success in the more serious walks of the drama and the opera. Her great triumph on this occasion was in the singing of the *Marseillaise*. She used the French words, and it was, this time, a character-song without caricature. She was the rapt, enthusiastic, almost fanatic French women in the heroic frenzy of patriotism, and her singing and acting sent a thrill through the audience. One passage she selected wherein, upon her knee, in subdued tones, she depicted the woe and anguish of France, and it was a picture associated with the painful position of that land at this moment, that will not easily fade from the memory of those who saw it. Mr. Howard Paul made the great hall ring with fun and laughter as usual.—The Haymarket Company have occupied the boards at the Prince of Wales Theatre all the week, and have played to crowded houses. Neither dreadfully wet nights, nor Barry Sullivan at the Theatre Royal, nor the half dozen rival entertainments seemed to have any effect upon the interior of the Prince of Wales Theatre with Buckstone and Madge Robertson behind the footlights. All the world knows Mr. Buckstone, and all playgoers hasten to see him whenever they have a chance. We need hardly say he has been in great force this week, for he is always in great force. Miss Madge Robertson took her audiences, as it were, by storm. Her comedy is almost beyond criticism. She is a model of a Haymarket *prima donna*, perfect in play and bye-play. Her *Lady Teazle*, her *Lilian* in "New Men and Old Acres," her *Lydia Languish* in the "Rivals" were fautless pieces of acting. So young and so accomplished, this lady has a fine future of stage triumphs before her. Writing before the event we may say that Friday was set down for Mr. Buckstone's benefit. The Royal Holborn Company follows Buckstone's at the Prince of Wales's, beginning with "Behind the Curtain" to-night (Saturday).—At the Exchange Assembly Rooms, Miss Lydia Howard, the infant actress and vocalist, continues to meet with an enthusiastic reception daily. On Thursday she generously gave a performance for the benefit of the Queen's Hospital.—The wonderful Japanese gymnasts are still at Curzon Hall.—Vance is announced for all next week.—The Grand Italian Opera Company will occupy the stage at the Theatre Royal next week.

Sheffield.—Mr. and Mrs. Rousby ended their performances of "'Twixt Axe and Crown" at the Theatre Royal, on Wednesday. The evening's entertainment closed with "Delicate Ground" in which Mr. and Mrs. Rousby also appeared. On Thursday evening "As You Like It" was produced. Miss Amy Sedgwick will commence an engagement on Monday next.

Bristol.—At the New Theatre the revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has been a lucky hit for Mr. Chute, for on Monday night the house was crowded, many being unable to obtain admission. The large assemblage at the pit and gallery entrances reminded one of boxing-nights, but there was no unseemly pushing at all, and even after both gallery and pit were filled, the crowd remaining outside reached up into the road. The touching story, so full of pathos, evoked much sympathy from the audience, the effect being considerably heightened by the excellence of the scenery introduced. The piece was repeated on Tuesday and Wednesday nights.

Nottingham.—At the Theatre Royal the French drama of the "Barricade"—an adaptation by Mr. Clarence Holt, the stage manager, from Victor Hugo's novel "Les Miserables"—and the romantic and picturesque play of "Rob Roy," have this week given place to Dion Boucicault's "Octoroon," which is produced with a completeness and attention to the smallest details not often excelled in any theatre out of London. The piece is replete with new and costly scenery, the dresses are most appropriate, and every other stage requisite is sufficiently attended to. Mr. Holt is entrusted with the *rôle* of *Salem Scudder*, and gives a good representation of the shrewd, witty, and withal well-intentioned Yankee. *Zoe*, the *Octoroon* finds a capital exponent in Miss Bertha Adams, who is a young and promising actress and evidently gives a conscious study to all her portrayals. The villain of the play, *Jacob M'Closky*, is ably sustained by Mr. Buchanan. *Uncle Pete* has a good representative in Mr. George Giddens, who ably brings out the whimsicalities and vagaries of the negro character. Mr. Charles Horsman makes a good *Wah-no-tee*. Miss Emily Weston displays a charming vivacity in the rendering of little *Paul*. Miss Vivash fairly sustains the part of *Mrs. Peyton*; but Mr. Fletcher lacks force and expressiveness as *George Peyton*. The other characters are more or less ably taken. The burlesque of "Prince Florizel; or the Royal Milkmaid" has held possession of the boards for nearly three weeks—a fact which speaks well for the admirable way in which it is got up. The singing and acting of Lady Don as the *Prince* are much admired. It is no wonder that such an excellent programme has been drawing good houses.

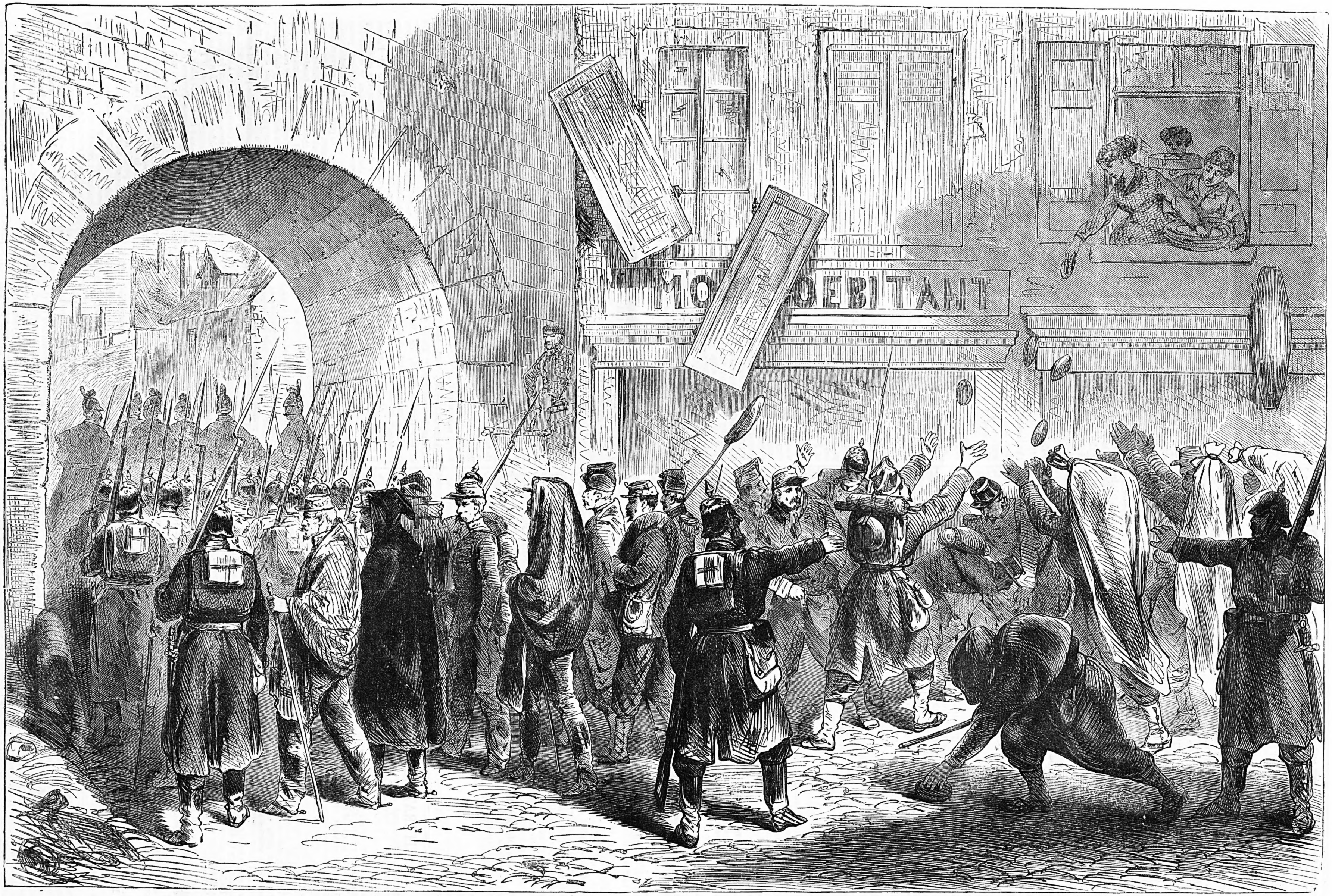
Another outrage against foreigners at Kinkiang is reported by telegram from Hong Kong. Though no lives were lost, missionaries were threatened, and the necessity for immediate protection is said to be felt everywhere. The delay in exacting retribution for the massacre at Tien-tsin is much commented on.

Serious Affair in Derby.—On Saturday night last an occurrence took place in Derby which has terminated fatally to a soda-water manufacturer, named William Ragg. It appears that a misunderstanding arose as to the ownership of some bottles between the deceased and a young man, aged 26 years, named Walter Burroughs, whose father is also a soda-water manufacturer. Burroughs was alleged to have struck the deceased's head with a whip-stock. As Ragg was on his way to the police-station he fell down insensible, and died very shortly after.

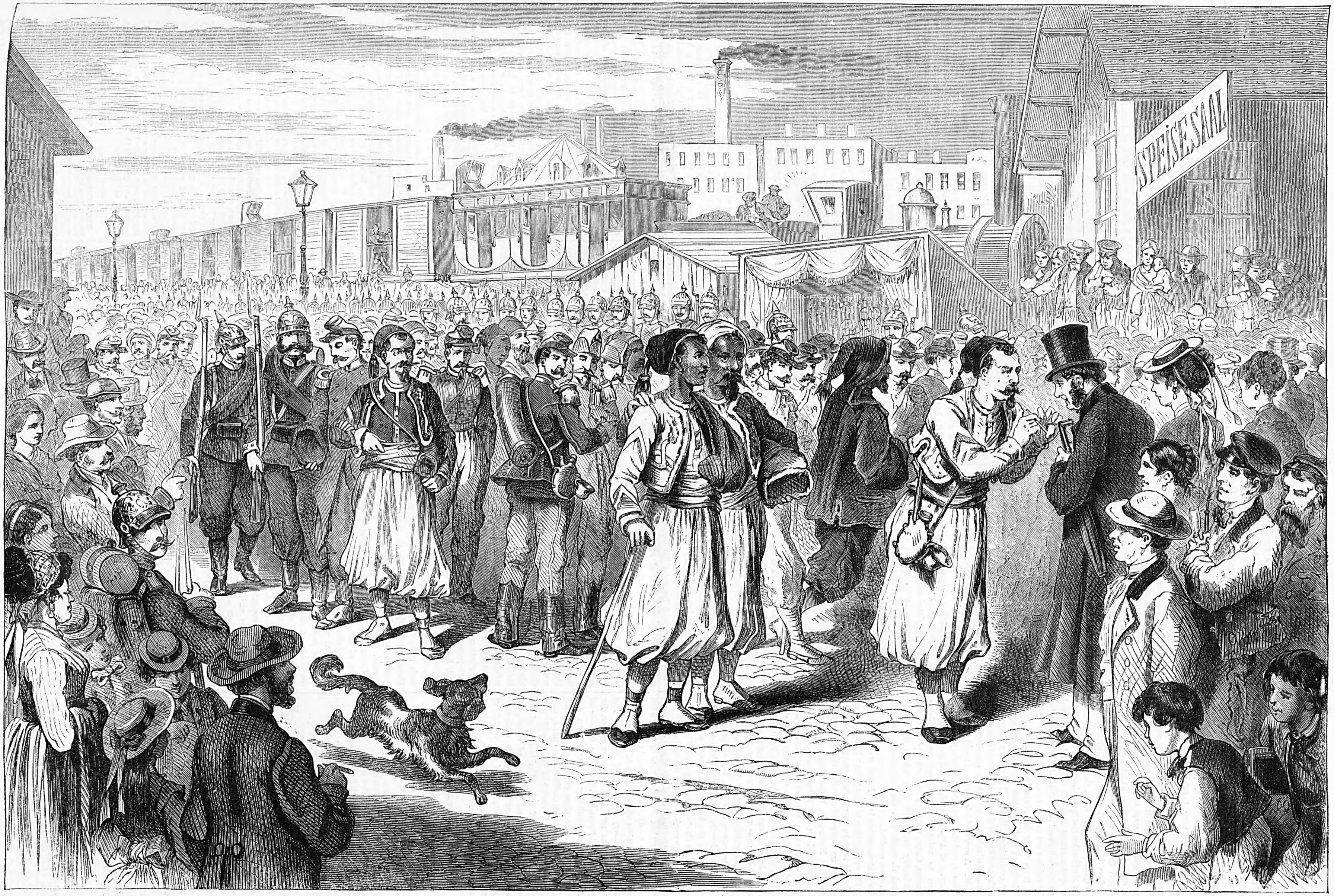
The Crown Princess of Prussia.—The *Cross Gazette* takes the following account of the life of her Royal Highness at Homburg from a private letter:—"Our Crown Princess has now been here for four weeks. Her sister, the Princess Alice of Darmstadt, often comes with her children to visit her. At such times the sight of the family excursions from the old Castle is very pleasant, as there are then eleven children together, and they are all very lively. Several of them lately rode out on donkeys, and two pushed a chaise from behind which was drawn by two small horses, and in this some of the children were also seated. The Crown Princess is exceedingly simple in her tastes and manners. She herself carries refreshments in a basket to the patients in the Lazareth. She has had everything there arranged in the most excellent manner. She has had the beds covered with white sheets and coverlets, and neat curtains put up. By her order flowers are placed in the rooms, and a concert was given by the band of the Kurhaus, on which occasion the wounded were carried in their beds into the court of the barracks. She has caused several old servants of the old English marchioness to be summoned to visit her. She has also visited the wounded Major S. and the Laudrath, to the latter of whom she intrusted presents for the male and female attendants on the wounded, with whom she converses in a very friendly manner. Her youngest son is very like his handsome old grandfather, the King; it is always a pleasure to see him, he is such a splendid child. The Crown Princess beyond all doubt possesses a great deal of energy, and she is fond of simplicity and good order. The Fire Guard here desired to place a guard of honour at the Castle, but she refused the offer with thanks. She arrived with her children in a carriage. No one recognized or saluted her; a splendid entrance had been expected, and she was past. She has generally one of her children on her lap when she drives out. It is no wonder she has gained all hearts, especially those of the mothers. She has also had an open hand for the inhabitants of Strasburgh in their need; many of them who had fled are now returning home."

English Working Men and the War.—There are people professing to speak in the name of the working men of England announcing very strong views in favour of British intervention in behalf of France. The following is their programme, as per resolutions passed at a meeting in Palace Yard on Wednesday night:—"That this meeting indignantly records its disapprobation of the apathy and indifference to the misfortunes of a tried ally exhibited by the Government of this country, and hereby calls upon Mr. Gladstone to give expression to the feelings and sympathies of the English people by officially recognising the *de facto* Republic of France without further delay. 2. That the attitude of Prussia since the battle of Sedan is conclusive proof of an aggressive policy, and renders peace in Europe impossible, and that this meeting calls upon Mr. Gladstone to protest most energetically in behalf of humanity, and in the name of the English people, against any dismemberment of France, and against the threatened bombardment of Paris, and should Prussia disregard the protest that a strictly defensive alliance be concluded with France. 3. That this meeting calls upon her Majesty's Government to at once convene a special meeting of Parliament to consider the duty of the British nation at the present eventful crisis. 4. That this meeting requests the various constituencies throughout the kingdom to urge their representatives to support in Parliament the policy enunciated in the foregoing resolutions, and also to carry into effect (if Paris be bombarded) the demand of the English people, that all pensions to German Princes or their families, who may be concerned in the war, either directly or indirectly, shall at once cease. 5. That this meeting calls upon all friends of humanity to co-operate with the French Intervention Committee in awakening the opinion and action of the people at this crisis, by convening public meetings in their several localities, and by taking such other steps as may be desirable for the purpose of preparing the public for a great demonstration to be held, if the bombardment of Paris take place, as soon after that event as possible, in the Palace-yard, Westminster, when the cry will be raised of—To the relief of Paris and rescue of France." If the real working men of England are not prepared to endorse these sentiments they ought to speak out at once.

One Bottle Did It. That is the expression of many who have had their grey hair restored to its natural colour, after using one bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer. It is not a dye, it can do no harm. Every one who has used this preparation speaks loud in its praise. If you wish to restore your hair as in youth, and retain it through life, without delay procure this preparation. Sold by all Chemists. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London, [32


MO DEBITANT

FRENCH PRISONERS MARCHING OUT OF SEDAN.


SPEISESAAL

TURCOS, ZOUAVES, AND OTHER FRENCH CAPTIVES IN BERLIN.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

ARABIAN AND SARACENIC.

To quote Mr. Newbery, to whose research we are very largely indebted, Arabian ornament proper may be very briefly dismissed. The buildings constructed by the Arabs were chiefly composed of old materials which suggested the style adopted, while it would appear that their ideas of ornament were to a great extent derived from ancient Persia, from which source they are supposed to have borrowed many of their arts. But when Mahommedanism spread with marvellous rapidity over the East, the growing wants of a new civilization naturally induced the formation of a systematized style of art—and that which then arose is termed the Saracenic. The Arabs had really neither art nor artists of their own. They came from their deserts with no more taste or knowledge of such matters than a mere love of finery could give them. They were impressed with the architectural magnificence of Cairo and of Damascus which fell into their possession about A.D. 634. A new ambition evinced itself with their new power, and the Byzantine artists, pressed into the service of Arabian caliphs and generals, were ordered to raise rich mosques and palaces. Damascus, Cairo, Cordova and other places attest the industry and skill with which the artists adapted themselves to the new conditions under which they worked.

The Mahommedan law placed stringent limits upon the application of ornament; in all designs whether in mosaic, marquetry, or in stucco there was to be no image of a living thing, vegetable or animal. Naturally, these imperious limitations conduced to the formation of a unique style of decoration, vegetable substances being excluded from all ornament for the first time. The change from the styles already discussed was complete. Mere curves and angles or interlacings were now to be the chief features of design, distinguished by a lavish variety of colour. The curves, however, fell naturally into the standard forms, and floral shapes became disguised while the lines and angles were soon developed into a characteristic species of tracery or interlaced strap-work, cleverly diversified by the ornamental introduction of inscriptions. This style became richer as it advanced westward from Egypt to Sicily, and especially to Spain, where the Alhambra still remains to bear witness to its extraordinary richness of detail. The Saracenic was the period of gorgeous diaper, for its practice of decorating the entire surface of apartments was peculiarly favourable to the development of this class of design. The Alhambra displays almost endless specimens, and all are in relief and enriched into gold and colour chiefly blue and red. The beauty of the palace is in its general richness of effect, its endless combinations of columns, its elaborate surfaces and its intricate tracery and wealth of colour, all contributing to make up a spectacle of unequalled splendour.

THE TIDE ROLLS SURE AND SLOW.

I.

Over the sea, and over the sands,
And into the sunset's golden glow,
She looks, as she stands with folded hands,
And thinks of her lover in lonely lands,
Whilst crawling, crawling, over the sands,
The tide rolls sure and slow.

II.

Over the sea, and into the haze
That follows the sunset's golden glow,
In a silent, pitiful, vague amaze,
She looks, with vacant eyes agaze,
"God grant that he comes back safe," she prays:
And the tide rolls sure and slow.

III.

The tide rolls back from the glooming strand—
The dawn is near and the moon is low:
The lover died in a far-off land,
Faint for the clasp of a faithful hand,
And the maiden was drown'd on the treacherous sand,
By the tide so sure and slow.

D. Christie.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—With the changing season it is prudent for all to rectify any ailment afflicting them; but it is incumbent on the aged, suffering under ulcerations and similar sources of debility to have them removed, as, if neglected, worse consequences may follow. This Ointment is their remedy; on its powers all may confidently rely; it not merely eradicates the sores, but extirpates the mischief at its root, extracts the corroding poison, and stimulates nature to fill up the ulcer with those sound, healthy granulations, which should abide through life. Under this treatment bad legs soon become sound, scorbutic skins cast off their scales, and scrofulous sores cease to annoy. Such hope for the diseased was unknown in former days. [42

TABLE TALK.

Originality. Take that for a topic, and you will find a good many very hard nuts to crack. It is about as difficult a subject to handle as could very well jump into a man's head for off-hand dissertation. Start it at the table and you will hear several funny things said before it has been round. It is a thing that affects the tastes of men so differently, and that touches their judgments in ways so various that there is hardly anything to hope from a desultory conversation with that for a theme. In this paragraph, or, shall we say, across this table, there is not now going to be a discourse on originality; but one narrow aspect of the question turns up. How shall we account for the persistency with which some men will go on repeating excessively common-place observations? In order to study this branch of natural history it is necessary to divide the species, and when you have done that you will discover a novel source of interest in the inquiry. It is nothing, however, to the credit of the platitudinarian. The merit of the entertainment belongs not to him, but to the love of the human mind for analysis. So long as you class the talkers of arid commonplace in one lump, and take no further trouble about them except the trouble of keeping out of their way, your annoyance will be perennial. You cannot hope to escape from them. If their vice does not overmaster you their amiability will prove too much for your strength, and quite equal to your fortitude. But analyse them, and then you shall begin to enjoy the delights of the philosopher. Without going, at first, into niceties of distinction, begin by dividing them into two tribes. There is the parrot platitudinarian, and the platitudinarian by nature. You will very soon have done with the first class. They are all marked by the same general characteristics. They repeat what they hear, so long as it is undeniably common-place. They have a wonderful faculty for detecting the commodity, and they never make a mistake. By a sort of natural instinct or affinity they catch up that order of ideas, and all else passes them by without making the slightest impression. Fix your eye upon a specimen of this tribe at table, and watch him for half an hour. How his eye brightens, how all the stores of intelligence in his nature awaken into life at the familiar sound of some dreadfully obvious truism! Put a case in which the premiss is not worth the breath spent upon the statement of it and the conclusion is only the premiss in another form, and he rubs his hands with sympathy. The second order of platitudinarians are far better game. They do not repeat the hack utterances of society; they concoct them. They arrive at them by a laborious mental process. They are really hard workers in the mines of thought, and, after much delving, they bring up dross as if it were fine gold. It is the dross, indeed, they have been searching for. Why they select this or that particular lump out of so much of the same sort is the marvel. Indeed, these men are a perpetual phenomenon in natural history. They compel you to respect them for their conscientiousness. With rare honesty they refuse to rob another man of those worthless ideas which one would think would be to them a temptation not to be resisted. However common-place, however silly a thing may be said in their hearing they scorn to appropriate it. Their nonsense is purely home-grown, and produced at a great expense of wear and tear. They have their reward. They are always in the right. Their speculations lead only to the safest of results, and their mental life is a round of success.

If comedy is, as has been asserted, the best reflex of the spirit of the time, we have a very distinct index before us of one of the leading motives at work in the social life of the day. Our best new comedies are almost all devoted to the study of class distinctions and the changes that are at work in them. There is no reason to be surprised that dramatic authors, looking round for themes, should select situations pourtraying the struggle between human nature and the barriers which men have set up between the various orders and degrees; for these things are eminently suggestive of dramatic point and interest; and, in a different form the same thing lies at the root of more than half the romance extant; but there are peculiar modern features. The old romancists always somehow begged the question. Rank in some shape triumphed, in the very moment when human nature achieved an apparent victory. But it is a new thing for the class lines to form the principal study; and it is a remarkable thing that an apparently mere abstract investigation into the depth and durability of class lives should for its own sake be so very popular with the run of playgoers. Without plunging deeply into this subject let us note, with gratification, that this matter of class and rank is being looked into, in many ways, with more tolerance all round and with a better sympathy from one end of the line to the other than we think has ever been the case before.

There are waves of literary criticism, coming and going, and it is interesting to stand on the shore and watch them; only you must have lived some time in the world to appreciate the amusement. A big wave is receding just now. How far will it fall before it returns? It is the one that erewhile bore the poet Longfellow into high popularity. Ah, what sweetness, and depth, and music, and "soul" could equal those of the author of "Evangeline" a few years ago? Somehow certain sympathies were in full activity at the time, and this musician could play upon them. So it was hardly noted that he was a little deficient in vigour, and that while his mind was, in a manner, far-reaching he had a knack of reaching not quite far enough for his aim, and, so to speak, did not do what he went out to do, nor see what he went out to see. Still his field of poetical vision is a garden of delicate thoughts and tender feelings, and he will have a high niche among the poets. But what we are noting is the unwarranted tone of detraction with which his name is being mentioned just now. Did he offend some people recently when he was sojourning in England? We have read within a week that this chief star among the poets of the States is a "twaddling poet," that his "Evangeline" about runs on all fours with Mr. Tupper's poetical exercises, and that the words of his songs are not worthy of setting to music. To what depths of degradation must not a poet have fallen of whose words it can be said in these days that they are not worthy of setting to music! Mr. Longfellow will survive this little critical fancy of the hour. He has been in some respects over-praised, and no man knows better than he that there must be what his friend Emerson calls "compensation."

FALLACIES RESPECTING WOMEN.

Chivalry has done too much for the fair sex. It has exalted their weakness into tyranny, and made the facts of their nature impossible fiction. It has tenderly made rules whereby it has been the prime sufferer and convict, and has built out of polite materials the engine of its own execution. Growing out of its intense admiration for the foibles of womankind has arisen a series of enormous social inconveniences, and these have been allowed and recognised so long that to be chivalrous is another word for being uncomfortable. The silly knights of the romance ages could neither read nor write; and thinking, with them, meant the conceiving of monsters, bullying barons, distressed damsels, adamant castles, and other claptrap, good enough for these simple numskulls, but utterly at variance with sensible fiction or sublimed fact. With the chroniclers of these adventurers lies the odium of having originated certain fallacies respecting women, which, like their reputed monsters, are mere nonsense and wind. But there are still to be found upon earth in this year of commerce, 1870—"grace" has long departed from the isle—simple souls who believe the old fables concerning the gentle sex, mild Don Quixotes to whom every cookmaid is a Dulcinea del Toboso. The cultivation of respect and courtesy towards our fair betrayers is to be most highly commended and enforced, but we claim in this article to assualt certain feeble prejudices in favour of woman which have their foundation upon romantic rigmarole. For instance, where is there a greater fallacy than in the belief that women weigh nothing? Yet in romance, even of this modern day, we read constantly of heroes magnanimously rushing off with fainting maidens from blazing houses, or more feloniously "carting" them on to their shoulders for purposes of revengeful abduction. Let anyone out of training, or under six feet of height and with proportionate strength, attempt to run away with a fairly well-composed girl of eighteen or twenty, and give us his opinion of the prowess of these vaunted knights. A woman weighing one hundred and forty pounds, and every ounce dead weight, is not to be chucked over one's arm and carried off in the smoke; and a hundred and forty pounds weight of kicking womanhood is not to be carried at all. Even a slight girl will weigh a hundred pounds, and Rudolph or Horatio will stagger under her lovely but cumbersome figure if he break out of a *staccato* walk. There are plenty of buxom girls who weigh up to a hundred and seventy pounds, and it is not given to every man to "hurry off" with such a baggage. When the victimised Squallina faints on the stage, the robust baritone takes care that the *evanouissement* shall be accomplished as close to the wing as possible. He knows what La Squallina weighs, by the sad experience of rehearsals. Let one of our readers carry his sister (he will probably prefer his cousin) up three flights of stairs without stopping, and forward to us his sentiments on the occasion. Women weigh a good many pounds now-a-days, and their airiness of fabrication is a fallacy.

Another popular belief is that women eat nothing. It is, of course, conceded that they sustain life by the consumption of some article of nourishment, but eating in the wholesome acceptation of the word is supposed to be foreign to female nature. This fallacy is founded and sustained by women themselves, who, during the affected period of their lives, cultivate small appetites as being *comme il faut* and a sign of semi-angelic construction. When this pernicious nonsense is conscientiously carried out, the results upon the would-be angels are squalor, red noses, certain loss of vigour, general limpness, and some other unpleasant *squelæ*. But, as a rule, the smallest appetites at the fashionable tables are exhibited by those shrewd girls whose natural and healthy wants have been thoroughly appeased by secret stuffing. Need we refer our readers to the historical poem concerning Violante in the Pantry gnawing of a mutton bone, or remind them how she knawed it, how she clawed it, when she found herself *alone?* All this is a direct deceit, however, practised upon unsophisticated bachelors, who, when they have made the dainty creatures theirs, find out by the butcher's book and ocular proof what sturdy trencher women they have married. Watch a healty girl at supper during the intervals of dancing; she consumes by instalments four times as much as her partner, and seems, and is, none the worse for it. Women eat, in proportion to their weight, as much as men, and are no more fairies in this respect than in the matter of weight. Other fallacies regarding women, are, that they must always have the front seat; that they may strike a man brutally without retaliation in kind; that a man must ride outside a vehicle in drenching rain to "oblige" her, she being a robust, hardy fabric, and he, perchance, a consumptive, cold-catching subject; that she may cheat at cards and not be turned out of a game, that she may lose her bets but never be expected to pay, that she may be maliciously rude to the opposite sex without having her ears soundly boxed for it, that she may put questions to them regarding private and special matters without being considered impertinent; in brief, that she may enjoy all the privileges of men without incurring the attendant responsibilities. All this is monstrous, and we protest on behalf of our own sex against it. The whole question resolves itself into this proposition, that strength must not be made subservient to weakness. The so-called chivalry of the Dark and the Middle Ages degraded woman by elevating her into a doll, a puppet, who doled out a miserable blue ribbon for noodles to knock each other about for. The Greeks and Romans elevated their women by respecting their political functions, we have lowered our women by letting them dictate to us from a position of nonenity. It is a mistake to believe that the Female Reformers, who are at this day struggling for equality of rights with man, seek to combat with the opposite sex. They ask for equality only, and do not desire to tyrannise, which is left solely to those women who object to move politically, but aspire to conquer men by asserting the priviliges of weakness. Men are good-humouredly contented to endure gross injustice from women, because they are aware that they have brought the punishment upon themselves by permitting a latitude to feebleness; weakness indulged becomes a bully and a tyrant, and in the face of this universally acknowledged fact, some of us are content to be over-ridden by butterflies, and crushed by pigmies. It is pleasant enough to pet a pretty woman, and to fetch and carry for her within discreet bounds; but these should not expose manhood to contempt. Systematically to upset right, justice, and kindliness because a woman is the asker is altogether monstrous and unendurable. In these limits we can only very briefly touch upon a great social question, concerning which an important essay might be written.—*Court Circular.*

The Harrogate Springs.—We called attention recently to Dr. Sheridan Muspratt's discovery of chalybeate waters at Harrogate and to the new uses to which those waters had been adapted as health-giving agents. We have pleasure this week in acceding to a request of a correspondent to republish the following letter, addressed by Mr. Nicholas Carter, from Ilfracombe to the editor of a Harrogate journal:—"About a year ago, the Medical Association met in Leeds, and many of the members of that body were induced to pay Harrogate a visit for the first time. They were amazed to find the waters so rich in their mineral constituents, and particularly the variety of valuable salts contained in so many of them. A great number of the medical faculty who thus attended were comparative strangers to Harrogate. The saline chalybeates of the Harrogate Public Rooms Company and the Montpelier Gardens, which Dr. Whitehead, of Manchester has classed among the choicest mineral waters of England or the Continent, contain in themselves the most valuable sulphides and chlorides known in medicine. Iron in solution is not found, in the form in which it was discovered by Dr. Muspratt, in any other quarter of the globe; and I believe it is regarded on the continent with much more favour than in this country. This spring has already acquired a name and reputation among the scientific men on the continent and in America, but it requires to be made generally known in the United Kingdom. Harrogate really possesses something worthy of being better known, and on grounds of humanity, as well as local interest the waters should be more extensively published. And, at a time when the German and French Spas are shut up, where is there a place that can supply the *vacuum* but Harrogate? I am amazed in passing through all the great stations, on my way thither, of Derby, Birmingham, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, &c., to see how eagerly small and even uninteresting places put up their pretensions by advertising; yet they prove the means of attracting; and if Harrogate had its resources more generally ventilated there would not be seen during a considerable portion of the season half the number of dangling lodging boards, and large hotels half empty, nor tradesmen's shops half forsaken. The new spring which the Commissioners themselves have been the means of lately opening out, and on which Dr. Myrtle in his new treatise on 'Hydrotherapeutics' has so largely expatiated, are sufficient evidences to show that Harrogate requires more extensively to be known to suffering humanity. The advantages which may be expected more particularly to accrue to Harrogate by thoroughly advertising its resources will be to make it more of a winter and early spring resort. The medical men generally are finding out that Harrogate may derive a greater fame by Dr. Muspratt's chalybeate or chloride of iron water than its sulphur springs—particularly as this and other tonic waters may be taken with so much advantage in winter. The Dr. Muspratt Spa is the 'strongest chalybeate known,' and some of the cures of debility, chorea, tic, &c., are pronounced marvellous."

THEATRICAL WIGS, WHISKERS, &c. — The Largest Stock in Town, for Sale or Hire. Private Wigs from 10s. to 100s. Hair Cutting, Brushing, and Shampooing, charge 6d. Immediate attendance. Respectful attention by first class Men from the best houses of London, Paris, and Berlin. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade; has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair, Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloth Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at STEELE'S, HAIRCUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham. [591

GOSSIP.

Mr. Boucicault, it is said, is dramatising "Edwin Drood."

Herr Hackländer has published a new novel, "Der letzte Bombardier."

Another edition of Mr. Paley's well-known "Æschylus" is nearly ready.

Miss Amy Sedgwick is making a most successful tour through the Provinces.

A new play, by a distinguished author, is said to be in preparation at the Globe.

Ole Bull and his wife have returned to America, after spending the honeymooon in Europe.

Mr. Boucicault is reported to have sold a new play to a New York manageress for £2000.

It is announced that, next month, *Putnam's Magazine* will be merged in *Scribner's Monthly*.

Minnie Hauck is singing the part of *Zerlina*, in Mozart's "Don Juan," at the Vienna Opera House.

Mr. Tupper's poetry is as calm and still as a duck-pond; and he swims in it, like a goose.—*London Figaro.*

Madame Adelina Patti has left London to fulfil her engagement at the Italian Opera House at St. Petersburg.

The "Life of Lord Palmerston," by Sir H. Lytton Bulwer, M.P., will be published immediately by Mr. Bentley.

Galignani's Messenger has ceased to appear, and the compositors have joined the Foreign Legion on the side of France.

The next change at the Gaiety will, we understand, be the "Waterman" revival. Mr. Santley plays in it, of course.

We have to announce the death of Mr. J. Mozier, sculptor, of Rome, which took place at Faido, Switzerland, on the 4th inst.

The Italian Opera Company is expected at Calcutta in two or three weeks, and the performances are to begin in November.

The *Musical Standard* learns that Madame Anna Bishop is to appear before the public again; this time at Boston (U.S.)

Mr. Robert Cocks has obtained a renewal of his license for music and dancing at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square.

A new four-act drama, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, is in rehearsal at the Adelphi, and also a comic drama. Miss Furtado appears in both.

The Harvard Musical Association will give a series of ten "*severely* classical" concerts during the season at Boston (U.S.) Music Hall.

Ireland has sent to America a prima donna in the person of Miss Rosa O'Toole, who will soon commence a concert tour through the United States.

The *Musical Standard* says that Miss Clara L. Kellogg, the young American vocalist, is having a Swiss Cottage erected at New Hartford, Connecticut.

Mr. James W. Wallack is about to delight the Boston theatre-goers with his impersonations of *Alessandro Mazzaroni*, in the romantic play of "The Brigand."

The little burlesque, "The Stranger, Stranger than ever," will shortly be revived at the Royalty Theatre. It was originally produced at the New Queen's Theatre.

Mrs. Edwin Booth is quite restored to health, and is in Chicago with her husband, who is playing an engagement to crowded houses at her father's (M'Vicker's) theatre.

The *Musical Standard* says that at a recent dedication of an organ in the Methodist Church at Rochester, New York, the organist performed Offenbach's "Orpheus" overture!

In Strasburg Cathedral low mass is now exchanged for high mass, the great altar of the eastern apse is lit up; and led by a small organ with a powerful choir, a stately service is carried on.

The novelty at the Gaiety for Christmas-time, when Mr. Toole returns, will be an adaptation of Charles Dickens's novel, "Great Expectations," by Mr. W. S. Gilbert. Mr. Toole plays *Joe Gargery*.

Herr Saul, the landscape painter, has died at Baden-Baden. For the last ten years he had lived at Paris, but he was, like other Germans, expelled soon after the commencement of the present war.

"Birth," a new comedy by T. W. Robertson, in which the principal character is sustained by Mr. Sothern, was produced with unqualified success on Wednesday week, at the Cheltenham Theatre.

Mr. John Murray, a comedian of much ability, has lately appeared at the Bowery Theatre, in a round of characters, to good business. A new drama called "Rory of the Hills" is announced for production.

The *Musical Standard* states that Mr. Sims Reeves has kindly volunteered to sing on the occasion of the opening of an organ at the church of All Saints, Upper Norwood. Mr. Arthur Sullivan will preside at the instrument.

The "Boompje Papers" are brought to a sudden and unexpected end in the current number of *Punch*. Let us be thankful even for small mercies. Their end is peace—at any rate for the readers of *Punch*.—*London Figaro.*

The Princess Salm Salm, who was made a widow by the death of the Prince at the battle of Rezonville, was, in 1858, a tight-rope dancer, and as such accompanied a circus through the Western States, under the name of Agnes Leclercq,

Mr. H. J. Byron, says the *London Figaro*, threatens us with more plays. An original drama, called "The Last Shilling;" a comedy, called "Tom's Thumb;" and a strong original play, are all being hatched. All are said to have been written during the intervals of daily acting and rehearsing.

Some of the general principles by which the supply of literary works of art is governed are simple enough. They are pretty well summed up by saying that a man must write spontaneously and write from a full mind. He should write because he has something to say, and is irresistibly impelled to say it. The stream, according to Coleridge's metaphor, must come from a spring, and not from a pump. When the natural outpouring has ceased, a man must not go on squeezing an exhausted receiver, and giving us the mere rinsings and scrapings of his mind. When the cream has been all drawn off, we don't care for the skim-milk. Nobody should flatter himself that the fatigue which he feels in "straining from harebound brains" two novels a year will not communicate itself to his readers, and that the last crop from an exhausted field will not be inferior to the first products of the virgin soil.

Important.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent saved in value. [24

War Maps.—One of the best War Maps published, is that presented through the medium of the Grocers, by the manufacturers of the Glenfield Starch, to all purchasers of that article. Grocers may have them by applying direct. [710

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

LADY FAIR.

Underneath the beech-tree sitting,
With that everlasting knitting,
And the soft sun-shadows flitting
Through your wavy hair;
All my thoughts and plans confusing,
All my resolution loosing,
Say, what matter's in your musing,
Lady fair?

Oh, the charm that in your face is!
All the loves and all the graces!
To be clasped in your embraces
Monarch's guerd,on were:
Not a man, I ween, who sees you
But would give his life to please you,
Yet you say—that lovers tease you!
Lady fair!

One by one, to their undoing,
Fools in plenty come a-wooing,
Baffled still, but still pursuing,
Tangled in the snare:
In your ever-changing smile hid,
Or beneath your sleepy eyelid,
Many a heart it hath beguiléd,
Lady fair.

While the summer breezes fan her
Gently with their leafy banner,
Venus' form and Dian's manner,
Doth my goddess wear:
Lives the man who can discover
Any secret spell to move her
To the wish of mortal lover,
Cold as fair?

But to see those dark eyes brighten,
And for me with kindness lighten,
While the cheek's rich colors heighten,
What would I not dare?
To inform their scornful splendor
With the love-light soft and tender,
Bow the proud heart to surrender,
Lady fair!

By the lives that thou hast broken,
By the words that I have spoken,
By the passion they betoken,
I have loved, I swear,
Only thee since I have seen thee;
And, if woman's heart be in thee,
I will die, but I will win thee,
Lady fair!

Poems and Novels.—The *Times*, in reviewing Mr. Shand's novel, "Against Time," makes the following remarks:—"In spite of an enormous death-rate, novels have forced themselves to the front of literature, and by dint of mere numbers have become one of its most powerful agencies. It has been said, 'Let me write the songs of a people and I care not who governs them;" but now-a-days he who writes their novels need not care who writes their songs. Neither prose nor poetical fiction exercises much influence on practical life in these prosaic times; but the former, at any rate, has for a generation been a steadily increasing force in its sphere, and if the tendency of modern civilization is to draw a line between sentiment and action, to cut away their points of contact, it must be allowed that though they are no more a united kingdom, yet that each domain is more wholly surrendered to the separate set of influences native to it. Poetry and feeling, while drained away from outer life, are reservoired in an inner which has gained by the other's loss. Purged of all tendency to sentiment action has become more active, and purged of all tendency to action sentiment has become more sentimental. Energy is not wasted in fruitless endeavours towards romantic impossibilities, but is directed in judicious grooves where it moves easily; feeling is not dissipated by being poured abroad over life—it is collected and kept for use on rare and luxurious occasions. For these reasons there is more thorough action and more thorough sentiment in the world than ever; we indulge in them by turns, each keeps us fresh for the other, and their separation is one of the secrets discovered by civilization. The poem and the novel belong, then, to the domain of sentiment. With the former we have at present nothing to do. It is delicious to the few, but *caviare* to the general, with whom the novel fills its place. For one person who can appreciate a fine poem there are a hundred who can enjoy a bad novel. The novel writer has long been the spoilt child of literature, His poorest performance is sure to find some favour, while a poem must be good indeed if it does not bring its unlucky author more kicks from the critics than half-pence from his publishers. What is the reason of the popularity, the easily-won fame, and money, and readers which wait upon even indifferent novel writers? We believe the reason is that even an indifferent novel does for its reader that which far greater works in other departments of literature fail, because not intended, to do, namely, carries him without effort on his part beyond the border line of the work-a-day world, and steeps his nature for the moment in the sea of sentiment which washes the shores of daily life, but does not soften its rocks or irrigate its deserts. The novelist lifts his readers into a new world, not so bright as that of the poet, but reached with far less effort. The events of real life are a fortuitous concourse of atoms as compared with those of the most realistic novel. Novel-life moves to music, and, however the tune rises or falls, it keeps time to the end. Real life is a jar of haphazard notes, rarely striking out a harmony; but the novelist must observe a connected sequence, his story must have a thread, it must be "artistically constructed," and so it pleases readers whose own stories have probably no thread at all, but are tangles of knotted ends, heaps of broken bits of hopes and fears, of good and bad fortunes. The jumbled lives of ordinary men and women could not possibly be arranged into a hundred chapters and three volumes; but a novel, however well or ill written, invariably presents life subordinated in its parts, culminating according to a graduated scale, all of which pleases readers whose own lives, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are destitute alike of plots and catastrophes, of high purposes and villainous intrigues.

Preaching and Preachers.—At the autumnal session of the Baptist Union at Cambridge the other day, Mr. Spurgeon said:—"I recommend every young minister to make preaching his first business. The pulpit is the Thermopylæ of Christendom. Your people may grumble that you don't go about and drink as many cups of tea at their houses as they would like. If you give them good food on the Sabbath they will put up with a great deal. If the Sabbath joint is only a grim scrag of mutton, with plenty of divisions and nothing to divide, you will soon discover that your people will not be satisfied. In the next place, do not neglect visitation. It is true that I cannot visit my 4,350 members. But my visitation is done by the elders. Next let me say a word or two to the people. It is a remarkable fact that ministers of the Gospel are not able to live on much less than other people. They cannot make a shilling go as far as other people can make a sovereign. Some of them try very hard, but they do not succeed. A member once said to a minister who wanted a little more salary as his family increased, 'I did not know that you preached for money.' 'No, I don't,' said the minister. 'I thought you preached for souls.' 'So I do; but I could not live on souls, and if I could it would take a good many the size of yours to make a meal.'"

Something of the Fair Sex.—Some sayings occur under the alphabetical head, "Men are April when they woo, December when they wed;" "Men speak of the fair as things went with them;" and "Men's vows are women's traitors." But this is nothing to the choice collection of compliments bestowed, by male speakers and writers, upon the helpless fair—or more or less in the spirit of the famous maxim, "A spaniel, a woman, and a walnut tree; the more they're beaten the better they be; of which proverb, by-the-bye, Mr. Hazlitt supplies us with an additional version, less terse, perhaps, but showing a still more stern and uncompromising spirit:—

Three things by beating better prove,
A nut, an ass, a woman;
The cudgel from their rack remove,
And they'll be fit for no man.

A complete list of these charming specimens of miscogynical philosphy cannot be given here; but we may record a few of the most interesting that we have lighted on. "A ship and a woman are ever repairing," alludes, we presume, to a lady's fondness for dressing, while "A ship and a woman want always trimming" may bear the same meaning, or may perhaps refer to a supposed want of ballast in the character of the fair sex. "Where there are women and geese there wants no noise," is as little complimentary to a lady's vocal attractions as "He that loseth his wife and sixpence hath lost a tester" to the sterling value of a partner for life. "Women, wind, and fortune are ever changing" is a vulgar opinion expressed in a rather commonplace form. The idea involved in "Women's jars breed men's wars" is no less familiar, but the saying is a little more epigrammatic; and a play upon words adds a certain zest to "Women are ships, and ships must be manned;" "Women must have their wills while they live, because they make none when they die." The meaning of a whistling wife and a crowing hen" may be doubtful; but a hen who "sings before the cock" or "louder than the cock" (as another English proverb has it) evidently a wife who adopts the lower integuments of the male sex. Eternal infamy stamps the bare inventors of "Women conceal all that they know not;" "Women commend a modest man but like him not." Arise, ye fair partakers of our joys and sorrows—arise as one woman; seize the audacious monsters; bind them hand and foot with floss silk, and tear them in pieces with your crochet hooks!

Brilliant Conversation.—Half a dozen clever men, when they get together, almost inevitably begin to aim at brilliant conversation; and brilliant conversation, as a general rule, is exceedingly tiresome. We sometimes lament the loss of the art, and wish that we could have heard Johnson and Burke calling out each other's powers. The wish is natural enough; yet I have little doubt that if any conversation was written down precisely as it was spoken, and not as it ought to have been spoken, it would be scarcely possible to read it. The successful hits have come down to us, whilst the failures have perished; and we rashly infer that the surviving grains are a fair sample of the average staple. The inference is surely wrong. Boswell is always sneering at Goldsmith for his efforts to cut in and shine in the conversation, and laughs at the blunders which ensued when he happened to succeed. Goldsmith's biographers have been very indignant, and have tried to prove that he was really brilliant—as though they knew better than those who had talked to him over a hundred dinner tables. The true line of defence, it seems to me, would be different. I should admit that Goldsmith's talk was silly and blundering, and claim it as a merit. Who does not spmpathise with the efforts of a sociable man to break down a monopoly of talk, and still more with the desire to substitute a little wholesome nonsense for sententious epigrams and pondrous witticisms. I have, I confess, a weakness for Johnson which rather struggles against my convictions; but I have a strong impression that Goldsmith's blundering was a pleasant relief even to the great doctor's vigorous hard-hitting; and still more decidedly that it was better than nine-tenths of the talk which generally affects to be brilliant. The old conversational excellence is decayed, partly I imagine, because we have no longer those small societies in which there was perfect ease, and every man's intimate knowledge of his neighbours' weaknesses led to much sharper and closer fencing than is often practicable in a mixed assembly; but partly, too, because we have grown wise enough to know that the value of social meetings depends upon the perfect relaxation of mind and the absence of any effort to sparkle and astonish.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

A protest, signed by Cardinal Cullen, three Archbishops, and eighteen Suffragan Bishops, was issued in Dublin, on Wednesday evening, expressing grief and indignation that the Pope is a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, and calling on the faithful to protest against the insults to which he has been subjected.

The Great Krupp Gun.—We understand from Germany that the Prussians have abandoned the intention of bringing up to the siege of Paris the great 1,000 pounder Krupp gun (intended to throw a solid shot of 1,212lb., or a shell of 1,080lb., which many persons will remember in the Paris Exhibition of 1867). The reason given is the weight of the gun, which is equal, including the carriage, to sixty-five tons; and this would be too great a trial for the temporary bridges and pontoons that would have to be passed. But the real reason probably is the untrustworthiness of the monster, which cost £15,750, occupied sixteen months in construction, and has never, we believe, been fired.—*Standard.*

The Proposed Annexation of Luxemburg.—The annexation of Luxemburg is now the subject of discussion in the German papers. The *Cologne Gazette* of Monday remarks that "England, Russia, and Austria, who have guaranteed its neutrality, can have no interest in preventing this; on the contrary, they would gladly get rid of the obligation. France has no longer, when Germany has won the Vosges frontier, any pretext for considering Luxemberg a menace, and it will gladly acquiesce in its annexation to Germany in consideration of some relaxation of the terms of peace. Well fortified, Luxemberg will form the best security againt France.

Shelling St. Cloud.—The special correspondent of the *Staats Anzeiger* writing from Versailles on the 11th inst., says:—"The enemy's fire was exceedingly heavy yesterday afternoon from Fort Valerien, where a battery, which up to the present moment had been silent, opened fire. The enemy's cannonade was directed against St. Cloud. No damage was done of any moment to our entrenchments or outworks, but the enemy's projectiles fell into the chateau. One of their shells fell and burst in the sleeping chamber used by the Emperor Napoleon III. The two handsome mirrors which stood opposite to each other in this room were smashed to pieces, and the walls greatly injured. It must be particularly noted that the first destruction of one of these handsome architectural mementoes was wrought by the French themselves. Some small idea of the heavy cannonading from the French guns may be formed from the fact that at Choisy-le-Roi on the day before yesterday over sixty shells were picked up, and up to mid-day some forty more were collected, which had been fired from Fort Vitry and the bastions of Villejuif. The number found yesterday in the park of St. Cloud exceeded 100. In face of such facts as these it is a great proof of our enormous foresight and precautions that the number of wounded men on our side is very small.

The New Reformation.—The religious movement in Austria, says the *Eastern Budget*, differs from that in other Roman Catholic countries, such as Italy and Spain, in one essential characteristic. The Liberal Italians and Spaniards seek an alteration in their relations towards the church from political motives, but they do not ask for any alteration in the doctrines of the church. In Austria the causes of the struggle between Liberal Catholics and Ultramontanes lie deeper. The former, who are chiefly Germans, not only aim at a complete separation of the church from the State, but firmly resist the spiritual pretensions and blind intolerance of the Holy See. Their first demand was for the liberation of the schools from ecclesiastical control, the introduction of secular education, and the establishment of secular institutions for the training of teachers—so as to remove, not only the schools, but the teachers, entirely from clerical influence. Such a demand is far more threatening to the spiritual power of the church than the attacks which have been made on its political position in Italy and Spain, and this explains why the religious struggle is so much more embittered in Austria than in the other countries we have named.

A German correspondent at Leipzic, speaking of the results of the war upon trade in Germany, says:—"It is not alone that France is absent from the market, but everyone seems to feel the necessity of avoiding all superfluous expenditure. The members of the European family are in such constant communication with each other, that every loss suffered by one of them is more or less felt by all the others. Germany has already, in one respect, lost more than France, for her army contained numbers of men trained to science, commerce, and manufactures, who have died on the battle field, and whose loss it will take another generation to replace. Another, though a less important consequence of the war is the incompleteness of the harvest operations, owing to most of the horses used for that purpose being taken for the army. The result is that immense quantities of hay, corn, and potatoes have been spoilt by the rain, as it was impossible to gather them in quickly enough."

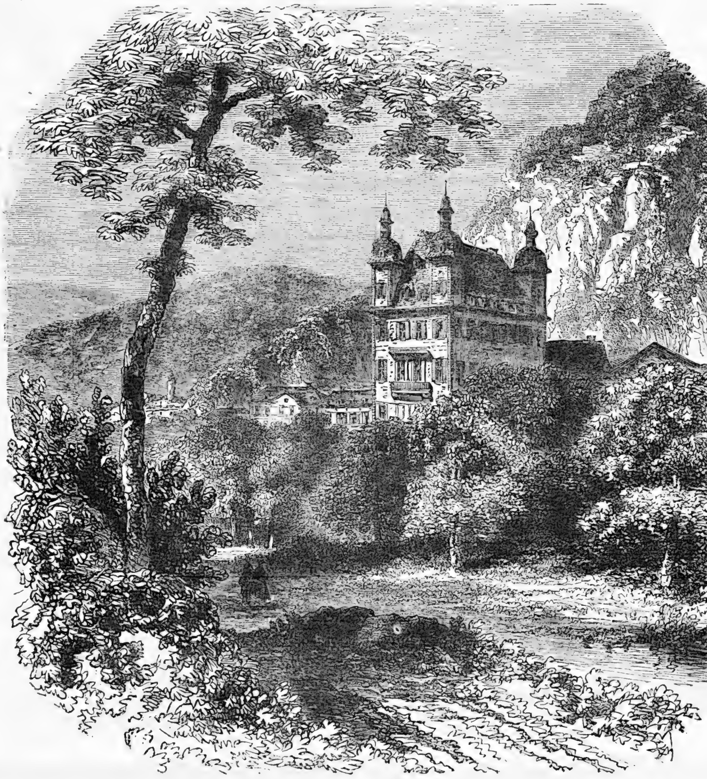
Maravilla Cocoa for Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and all the concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage.—Sold in packets only, by all grocers, Sole proprietors, Taylor Brothers, London. [76

Rosseter's Hair Restorer is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

Diet for the Million.—Wealth no longer monopolises the luxuries of life. Persons in the most moderate circumstances can have a delicious dessert daily for a sum so trifling that it is scarcely worth naming. They can take their choice of fifty delicate dishes (each one of which the most fastidious epicure would smack his lips over), at a cost which, in these dear times, may well be called nominal. Custards, creams, blanc-mange, Charlotte Russe puddings, pies, creams, cakes, and jellies are included in this cheap and varied bill of fare. Sea Moss Farine is the most health-giving, delicious, and economical food in the world; composed entirely of refined sea-moss, and prepared with such delicacy as to retain only its nutritious qualities and exquisite flavour. A shilling packet will produce sixteen quarts of blanc-mange, custard pudding, &c. It is certainly incomparable in cheapness, excellence, and the facility with which it can be placed upon the tables of either rich or poor. In shilling packets of all Grocers and Chemists.—Rand Sea Moss Farine Co., 266, High Holborn, London. [21

EMS.

The fortune of war has decreed, happily for Germany, that the engraving on the upper part of this page shall not be in any way a scene illustrative of the hostile operations of the contending forces in the war of 1870. It might easily have been very different. Had the French instead of the German arms triumphed, the Marshals of the empire would have been very soon across the Rhine, and Frankfort, Ems, Coblenz, and many another important and interesting German town would have suffered the same miseries which have been inflicted on the French cities, villages, and strongholds between the frontier and Paris. But Ems will, nevertheless, be evermore famous in connection with this memorable quarrel of Louis Napoleon and the Count Von Bismarck; for it was on the promenade of that noted German watering place that M. Beneditti encountered King William, and addressed himself to him on the vexed question of the candidature of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and it was there and then that the King of Prussia intimated, in a manner that was construed into an offence against France, that he had no communication to make to M. Beneditti on the subject. Ems is a very beautiful and sheltered spot, a place of fashionable resort for visitors, and a retreat for invalids seeking to recover health by drinking of the hot springs for which the place is famous. The actual population of the place is not more than 3,000, but in the height of the season there are as many as 8,000 visitors. The most fashionable hour on the public promenade is six o'clock in the evening, and it was at about that hour, on the 13th of July, that the curious and now historical interview between King William and M. Benedetti took place. Ems is said to be neither a town nor a village, but a sort of colony of hotel lodging-houses, of which the most remarkable in appearance is the ancient house called "Die Vier Thürme," the Four Towers. The view of Ems in our engraving is one displaying the Four Towers and the fine hill rising behind it to great advantage. King William will have rendered himself entitled to a quiet and undisturbed lounge upon the Ems Promenade next season, and we trust that his reflections then will be of peace and not of war.



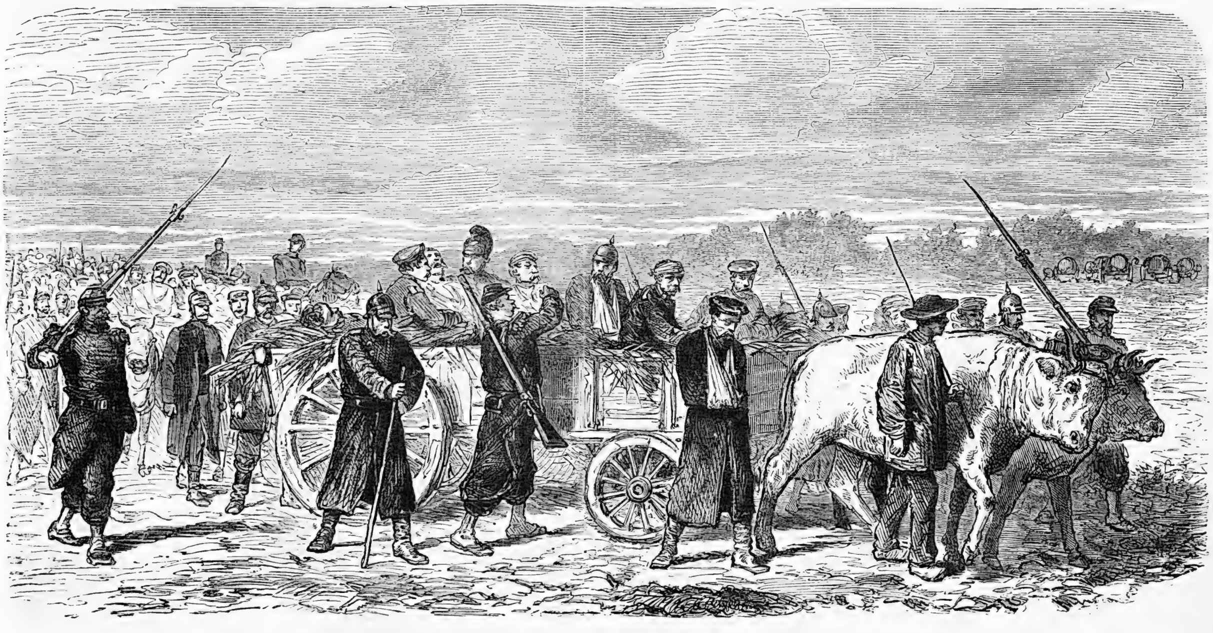
THE FOUR TOWERS AT EMS.

AFTER COURCELLES.

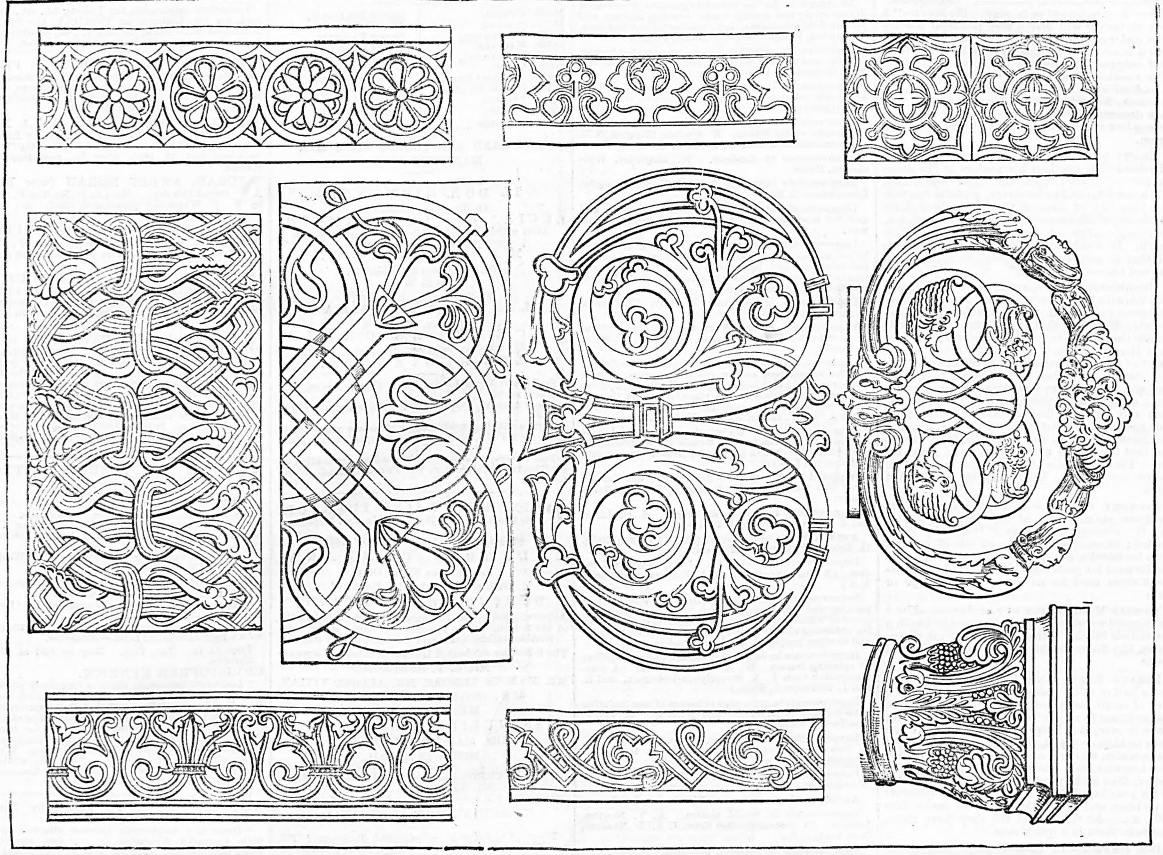
These are Prussian prisoners wounded, under convoy of French soldiers, from the battle-field of Courcelles. The encounter, it will be remembered, arose out of one of those desperate efforts made by Marshal Bazaine to escape from Metz, which preceded by several days the great disaster at Sedan. The hero of Mexico was not more successful then than in his previous and subsequent enterprises, inasmuch as he did not make for himself a way of retreat; but it was, nevertheless, for the French, a brilliant engagement; the men fought bravely; they swarmed over the Prussian encampment, and they took possession of a portion of the railroad to Forbach. The battle was fought on the 26th of August. It was begun in the early hours of the morning, and by mid-day the French soldiers were in possession of the station at Courcelles, and destroyed the railway which the Prussians had constructed to facilitate their transports from Forbach to Pont-à-Mousson. In the battle of Courcelles, Bazaine's infantry made a very heroic stand against a charge of Prussian cavalry. A good many German prisoners were taken, and were conveyed to Metz after the fashion represented in our picture.

Bishop Magee and the Working-men.—The Bishop of Peterborough spoke at the working-men's meeting held at Southampton during the Church Congress last week. He said:—"It is a fact that political power in this country is more and more vested in the great masses of the nation. You are more and more the depositaries of political power, and you are a distinct class or order in the nation. For that reason, I say, you are exposed to the danger that besets the possessors of all power, for whoever possesses power is exposed to the danger of a selfish use of that power—a use for himself, and not for others; a use for his class or order to the neglect of others. That was the faults of kings, emperors, and despots long ago. Do you know why? Not because they were kings and emperors, but because they were men, and for no other reason; and if you do away with a king or emperor, and in place of him put 500 or 50,000 men, they will be men all the same, and those who tell you and tell you truly, that kings and emperors are only flesh and blood forget to tell you that you are flesh and blood as well as kings and emperors. The danger then, that you, or any other should guard against is a selfish regard for your own order or class and a forgetfulness of other classes. I don't say you would be a bit worse, but I have no reason for prophesying that you would be better than any other class. Now, what is the danger you are further exposed to? To the rankest and basest of flattery. Wherever you have power there are selfish hangers-on of power. Wherever you set up power, wherever you have a court, there is the courtier, cowering, cringing, scraping, lying for his own gain. I don't care whether the court is in a gilded saloon or in the open square — wherever there is power there is the flatterer. The danger you are exposed to is a very serious danger, of the rankest and most nauseous flattery, looking to you as the entire possessors of political power and the dispensers of political gain. I say that the man who flatters the multitude is every inch as much the flunkey as the man who flatters the monarch. Now, I say that this is the real source of the danger you are exposed to. You tell me the majority is to be king. Very well. I like a limited monarchy, but no matter. But what does a king, of all others, want? He wants a truthful minister—a man who will have the courage to stand and look him in the face, and tell him that the guilt of a lie would rest on his soul? I ask, what is the function of a minister of Christ? One of our highest offices is that of the prophet, to speak out the word of truth in the face of the possessor of power, be he king, or emperor, or people. The word the Church has for men, if spoken faithfully, is the word of the living God. Therefore I say this is the function of the Church as a spiritual body, to testify against evil—to protest against wrong and for right—to vindicate the right of the few against the many, and of the many against the few, as the case may be—to stand up for truth, justice, and liberty in the name of the living God, who created men that they might be free.

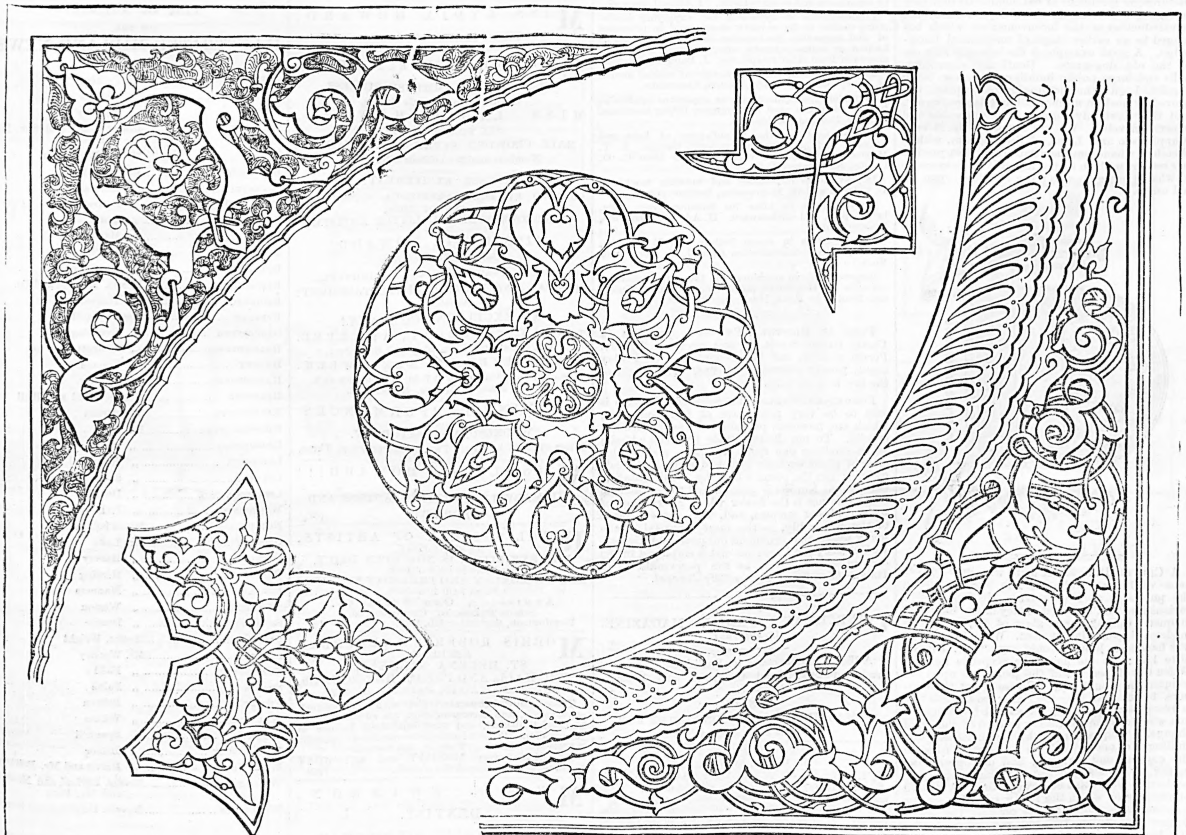
There was a dense fog in London on Saturday morning, and in the darkness a couple of boats collided on the Thames, and two persons were drowned.



A CONVOY OF WOUNDED PRUSSIAN PRISONERS AFTER THE BATTLE OF COURCELLES.



BYZANTINE.



ARABIAN AND SARACENIC.

THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page* 266.)—TO BE CONTINUED.

HOUSEHOLD.

A **Box on the Ear.**—Dr. Gardner of America, discoursing on affections of the organ of hearing, strongly deprecates the practice of "boxing ears," either in punishment or in play. He says:—"A box on the ear will give a very powerful concussion under certain circumstances, and the delicate drum is as easily broken thereby as is the rose-leaf snapped in twain in the sport of children. The result is almost entire deafness *for life*, for a radical cure is a rare exception. Such an accident, following such a blow, happened to a now deceased physician, whose sportive wife gave him a box on the ear, completely fracturing the drum.

Blows on the Head.—The same American physician thus cautions his readers on the above subject:—"Blows upon the head sometimes, when not intended to be severe, actually fracture the thin lath of some of the bones, disorganize the brain, which causes subsequent inflammation, abscesses, caries of the bones, and ultimate death. In scrofulous children a slight bruise is all that is necessary for disease to set in, and the end cannot be forseen."

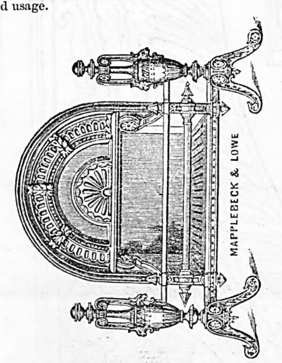
Mushrooms.—The splendid crop of the season now drawing to a close will be an encouragement to future cultivation. We learn from the *Gardener's Magazine* that mushroom beds made before the end of October will begin to produce at a time when the fruit will be much valued. Let the stuff be beaten firm in making up the bed; make a large bed in preference to a small one, and have it four feet deep if possible; mix turfy loam with the dung, both to moderate the heat and secure a longer state of bearing; do not spawn the bed till the heat has declined to a moderate point, and take care from first to last that the bed is never too wet and never too dry. The cultivation of mushrooms is almost an indoor occupation. They may be grown in a cellar.

Economy of Fat.—In most families many members are not fond of fat—servants seldom like it: consequently there is frequently much wasted; to avoid which, take off bits of suet fat from beefsteaks, &c., previous to cooking; they can be used for puddings. With good management there need be no waste in any shape or form.

To take Marking ink out of Linen.—Use a a saturated solution of potassium applied with a camel-hair brush. After the marking-ink disappears, the linen should be well washed in cold water.

French Bread and Rolls.—Take a pint and a half of milk, make it quite warm; half a pint of small beer yeast; add sufficient flour to make it as thick as batter, put it into a pan, cover it over, and keep it warm: when it has risen as high as it will, add a quarter of a pint of warm water, and half an ounce of salt, mix them well together, rub into a little flour two ounces butter, then make your dough—not quite so stiff as for your bread, let it stand for three-quarters of an hour, and it will be ready to make into rolls, &c.:—let them stand till they have risen, and bake them in a quick oven.

Dog Grates.—In these days of antiquarian studies a good deal of interest is naturally felt in revivals of old forms of domestic furniture and appliances, and manufacturers do wisely, we think, when they seek to retrieve from disuse picturesque specimens of old handicraft that may be turned to account in these days without the reintroduction of the inconveniences which belonged to an earlier stage of mechanical knowledge. A good example is the bringing into use of the old dog-grate. Gentlemen's entrance halls and large public buildings are now being furnished with the old dog-grate fireplace, improved by modern mechanical and decorative art, and they certainly form a very agreeable and effective novelty. We are favoured by Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe, of Birmingham, with a sketch of a handsome new pattern, and we present our readers with an engraving of it as an example of what is being done to put a new face upon an old usage.



A Clever Dodge.—A man, who goes by the name of Thomas Johnson, has been swindling the publicans at Dorchester. He has visited various inns and obtained money in the following manner. Calling for a glass of ale, he would tender a sixpence in payment. When the change was handed to him he would say, "Oh! I find I have 1½d.: let me have the sixpence again." When the sixpence and the pence are upon the counter, he would say, "Please count the coppers, to see that they are right; and, while this is being done, he adds, "I should be obliged if you would give me a shilling instead of the small change." Imposed upon by his politeness, the shilling is at once given; he then pushes forward the coppers and sixpence, and disappears, the gainer of his ale and 4½d. A similar dodge is performed with coins of larger value. A shrewd publican upon whom the fellow tried his scheme a second time called in the police. The artful dodger was taken off, but resisted violently. He has been committed to prison for two months.

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

An apparatus for the threefold purpose of curing or drying mealy and grainy stuffs, heating, cooling, and mixing fluid substances, and condensing gaseous ones. M. Nodder, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Prussia.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus for boring, drilling, and turning wood or metal. D. Lowden and R. C. Stephenson, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Improvements in the manufacture of coke, and the apparatus connected therewith. J. Green, Wrexham, Denbighshire.

Improvements in apparatus to promote circulation in locomotive steam boilers. R. Sinclair, Glasgow, N.B. (A communication from W. B. Mack, Michigan, U.S.)

Improvements in fire-bars. W. Batchelor, Winchester, Hants.

Improvements in yarn holders. J. Milton, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Improvements in the construction of reaping and mowing machines. W. A. Oatey, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

Improvements in treating calcined pyrites for the better utilisation thereof in the processes of manufacturing pig and bar iron, and in the means or apparatus adopted for such treating. T. Bell, Walker Ironworks, Northumberland.

Improvements in ploughs. J. Gray, Uddington, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Improvements in machinery for combing cotton, wool, and other fibrous materials. G. Little, Oldham, Lancashire.

Improvements in attaching door and other knobs and handles to spindles, and in the manufacture of door and other knobs and handles, parts of which improvements may be applied to the manufacture of the terminal ornaments of metallic furniture and other articles. E. W. Buller, Hanley, Staffordshire.

Improvements in the manufacture of artificial stone and in the manufacture of vessels for containing or conveying acids or acid vapours or heated air or gases. F. Ransome, London.

Improved machinery for cutting slate, marble, and other like materials. H. E. Curtis, Corwen, North Wales.

Improvements in double-pill fabrics. S. C. Lister and J. Robinson, Bradford, Yorkshire.

A new or improved drain-pipe rest and subsoil drain. H. Broom, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

Improvements in projectiles. J. H. Johnson, London. (A communication from A. F. Potter, California, U.S.)

Improvements in meters for measuring fluids and in packing and counting apparatus to be used therewith, parts of which improvements are applicable to engines for obtaining motive power from fluids under pressure and to other purposes. H. Law, London.

Improvements in supporting apparatus for the rollers of spinning frames. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from F. A. Steverlynck-Delecroix, and E. and L. Steverlynck, Paris.)

Improvements in apparatus or means of manipulating gold leaf for ornamenting and lettering. E. Hoyle, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Improvements in the glucose, syrup, and sugar. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from J. J. Grosheinz, France.)

Improvements in tobacco pipes. C. A. C. Eckhold, Westminster.

An improved save-meat. C. Pinnington, London.

Improvements in liquid meters. A. V. Newton, London. (A communication from J. F. de Navarro, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in rotatory puddling furnaces. G. Haseltine, London. (A communication from S. Danks, Ohio, U.S.)

(*Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid*).

Improvements in registering apparatus, applicable to omnibuses and other vehicles. T. Ollis, Liverpool.

Improvements in apparatus for supplying deodorising matter to dry or earth closets, and in processes of and apparatus for treating the liquid portion of human or animal excreta after removal from such closets or from other receptacles. J. Bannehr, Exeter.

Improvements in the manufacture of smiths' anvils. H. Sharp and F. W. Webb, Bolton, Lancashire.

Improvements in machinery or apparatus applicable to cages or hoists used in mining or lifting machines. J. King, Pinxton, Derbyshire.

Improvements in the manufacture of hats and bonnets, and in apparatus employed therein. E. T. Hughes, London. (A communication from C. O. Crosby, New Haven, U.S.)

Improvements in reaping and mowing machines. D. Pidgeon and W. Mainwaring, Banbury, Oxon.

Improvements in kilns for burning pipes, tiles, bricks, pots, and earthenware. H. Adcock, Woodville, Leicestershire.

Improvements in steam boilers. W. E. Newton, London. (A communication from J. B. Root, New York.)

Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of cut nails. R. Heathfield, Birmingham. (A communication from C. D. Hunt, Massachusetts, U.S.)

Fire at Bristol.—Extensive premises in Castle Green Street, Bristol, occupied by Mr. Perrin, printer, and Mr. Lewis, were, on Friday night, totally destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Forget-me-Nots.—The field of Waterloo is said to be very productive of forget-me-nots, which are, however, probably of a small meadow species. To our British kinds has been added a sweet-smelling one from Hungary, and to this class of plant we have also had more recent additions: but the plant which by sentimentalists throughout Europe is pronounced to be the true forget-me-not is the flower which grows upon or by the sides of streams, and, with the exception of the water lily, is the most beautiful of the many plants that ornament our pools and rivulets. In Germany the forget-me-not is employed in the decoration of graves, as the periwinkle is in Italy.—*Chamber of Agriculture Journal.*

THE
CHURCHMAN'S FAMILY MAGAZINE.
1s. Monthly.

A High-Class Magazine for English Churchmen,
Conducted by eminent Clergymen and Laymen.

LONDON:
W. MACKINTOSH, 24, PATERNOSTER ROW,
And all Booksellers.

A MOST CURIOUS BOOK.
Price 12s. 6d., by post 13s. 2d.
FLAGELLATION and the FLAGELLANTS.
A History of the Rod in all Countries. With numerous curious Illustrations. 550 pages.
A remarkably interesting contribution to our social history. It treats of the Rod as used in the Church, the State and the Family.
JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN, 74 and 75, Piccadilly.
[19

THEATRE ROYAL, BIRMINGHAM,
Under the management of Mr. Mercer H. Simpson.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Principal Artistes:

Mdlle. Titiens,
Mdlle. Scalchi,
Mdlle. Baumeister,
Mdlle. Madigan,
Mdlle. Leon Duval,
Mdlle. Sinico,
Mdme. Trebelli Bettini,
Mdlle. Ilma di Murska,
Signor Vizzani,
Signor Bettini,
Signor Rinaldini,
Mr. W. Morgan,
Signor Fancelli,
Signor Ciampi,
Signor Caravoglia,
Signor Tagliafico,
Signor Casaboni,
Signor Antonnucci,
and
Signor Cotogni.
Conductor……………Signor Bevignani.

THE BAND AND CHORUS FROM HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

On Monday, October 24,
IL DON GIOVANNI.
On Tuesday, October 25,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
After which the 2nd and 3rd Acts, combined and compressed, of Auber's Opera,
MASANIELLO.
On Wednesday, October 26,
NORMA.
On Thursday, October 27,
LA SONNAMBULA.
On Friday, October 28,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
On Saturday, October 29,
LES HUGUENOTS.

Stalls and Dress Circle, 10s.; Upper Boxes, 5s.; Gallery, 2s. 6d.
Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight o'clock.
Parties making written application are requested to make their P.O. Orders or Cheques payable to Mr. Mark Yates.
Full programmes may be obtained on application at the Theatre Royal, and at the Principal Music Warehouses. [44

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Jas. Rodgers.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE
HOLBORN COMPANY,
For Thirteen Nights Only.
With the Great London Drama of
BEHIND THE CURTAIN.
Acknowledged by the Press and Public the Greatest Hit of the Season. "The Theatre in Flames" is the most terrible realistic scene ever produced on any stage.
The following celebrated London Artistes will appear:
MR. C. T. BURLEIGH,
MR. MARCUS ELMORE, MR. ALFRED VIVIAN,
MR. CONCANNEN, AND
MR. F. VILLIERS;
MISS JULIET DESBOROUGH,
MRS. MARCUS ELMORE, and
MISS WINGFIELD.

THIS EVENING (Saturday), and Following Evenings, the COMPANY from the ROYAL HOLBORN THEATRE will appear in the highly successful Drama,
BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

Prices of Admission:—Stalls, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes, £1. 1s. and £1 11s. 6d. Half-price to Stalls, Boxes, and Pitt at Nine o'clock. Doors open at 6-30, Performance to commence at 7. Box Office open daily from 11 to 3. Box Book Keeper, Mr. C. Humphreys. Letters and Telegrams attended to. [10

MISS LYDIA HOWARD,
THE "FAIRY ACTRESS!"

EXCHANGE ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

GENUINE AND IMMENSE SUCCESS
Of the charming Little Genius,
MISS LYDIA HOWARD,
SIX YEARS OF AGE.
HALL CROWDED EVERY PERFORMANCE!
Numbers unable to obtain Admission!

INTENSE EXCITEMENT!
CREATED BY THE MARVELLOUS ACTING AND SINGING OF THIS
WONDROUSLY GIFTED LITTLE ARTISTE!

MISS LYDIA HOWARD,
(Only Six Years of Age)
IN HER MARVELLOUS AND DELIGHTFUL
MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT!
Assisted by
AN EXCELLENT COMPANY!
TO-DAY (SATURDAY), AT THREE.
And (excepting Wednesday and Saturday),
EVERY EVENING NEXT WEEK.
3s., 2s., 1s. Doors open at 7-30. Commence at 8.
⁂ Plans at Messrs. Harrison's.

MORNING PERFORMANCES
ON
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Doors open at half-past Two. Commence at Three.

MISS LYDIA HOWARD!!!
THE MARVELLOUS LITTLE ACTRESS AND SINGER! [67

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTISTS,
NEW STREET.
THE EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN DAILY,
From 10 till 6 o'clock.
AND ON MONDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS
From 7 till 10 o'clock.
Admission, One Shilling.
Season Tickets, 5s. Catalogues, 6d.
Birmingham, September 5th, 1870. [28

MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.
ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.
These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday.
DANCING every MONDAY and SATURDAY Evening, commencing at Six o'clock. [788

MR. J. SWINSON,
DENTIST.
102, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
Hours, from 10 till 6. [80

TEMPERANCE HALL, TEMPLE STREET.

GAVAZZI'S last LECTURES in the Provinces, previous to his departure for Rome, will be delivered at the request of the Birmingham Protestant Association.
Immediate application for Tickets, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each, for the Lectures on MONDAY, October 24th. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Evening at 7-30, should be made to the Secretary, at the Rooms, 49, Ann Street. [78

THE ROSE OF THE BATTLE FIELD. Song. Written by Dr. Carpenter. Music by J. L. Hatton. Price 3s., post free for 18 stamps.—"Mr. Hatton has done his part well; it is pleasing and attractive."—*Orchestra*, Oct. 15, 1870.

POLKA DES HUSSARDS, A LA MILITAIRE. Pour Piano. Par Alphonse Leduc.—"Sparkling and melodious; good for Dancing."—Vide *Orchestra*, Oct. 15, 1870. Price 3s., post free for 18 stamps.

NORAH, SWEET NORAH (new Ballad, issued this day). No. 1 in D, No. 2 in F. Music by W. T. Wrighton (illustrated title). 3s.; free by post, 18 stamps each.

BEETHOVEN'S favourite WALTZES. Edited for the pianoforte by Geo. F. West. Four numbers, 3s. each; free by post for 18 stamps each.

THE EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE OF THEORETICAL, ELEMENTARY, and STANDARD MUSICAL WORKS (79 pages 8vo, gratis and post free). Such a catalogue no other house in Europe can offer.

JAMES CLARKE'S CATECHISM of the RUDIMENTS of MUSIC. 93rd Edition (107 pages.) 1s. post free in stamps. "No child learning music ought to be without it, and it will be found beyond price to persons living in country places or in the colonies where masters are not to be had."—*Morning Chronicle.* "A complete handbook for scholars, and a most important auxiliary to the teacher."—*Wesleyan Times.* London: Published only by Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street. Order of all Musicsellers and Booksellers. [74

WORKS BY JOSEPH HATTON.

Price 5s., cloth, small 8vo.
PIPPINS AND CHEESE.
"There's pippins and cheese to come."—*Shakspeare.*
"Kindly humour and thoughtful moralising . . healthy touches of nature and honest flavour."—*Standard.*
"Worthy to take their place by the side of Washington Irving's Sketch Book."—*Public Opinion.*

Price 2s., cloth, uniform with Handy Volume Series.
THE TALLANTS OF BARTON.
"Has a certain touch of the grace of the 'Lord of Burleigh.'"—*Illustrated London News.*
"Mr. Hatton's description of the panic is worked in with a light and skilful hand.—*Athenæum.*

Price £1 1s. Two Vols. May be had at all the libraries.
CHRISTOPHER KENRICK.
"Leaves an impression which is singularly powerful. . . . We are of opinion that Mr. Hatton reaches this effect by simulating with that finest species of art which conceals itself. There is a faithfulness of phrase throughout which is astonishing. Take for instance the following love letter. . . . The innocent incoherent prattle of the letter is charming. We can scarcely believe that it was a man who wrote the sentence with its suggestive 'and'"—*The Examiner.*
"A model novel."—*Weekly Dispatch.*

In Two vols. £1 1s. At all libraries.
NOT IN SOCIETY. Edited by Joseph Hatton.
"There is a melancholy interest attached to this little fragment of genius. . . . One cannot lay down this absurdly amusing book without a real pang of regret that powers so keen and lively should have been lost ere they came to maturity."—*Morning Post.*

LONDON: BRADBURY, EVANS, AND CO.

LIST OF AGENTS
FOR THE
ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS.

Astwood Bank	Mr. Perkins
Bath	,, Chivers
Bilston	,, Fereday
Birmingham	Messrs. Smith and Son, Mr. Willey, &c.
Burton	Messrs. Whitehurst
Bromsgrove	Mr. Palmer
Coventry	,, Horsfall
Cradley Heath	,, Forrest
Darlaston	,, Slater
Derby	,, Harwood
Droitwich	,, Smith
Dudley	,, Hutchings
Edinburgh	Messrs. Menzies and Co.
Erdington	Mr. Pearson
Evesham	Messrs. Smith
Gloucester	,, Goulding
Halesowen	,, Hodgetts
Hanley	,, Timmis
Handsworth	,, Jones
Hereford	Messrs. Head and Hull
Kenilworth	Miss Evans
Kidderminster	Mr. Mark
Leamington	,, Arthur
Leicester	,, Hewitt
Leeds	,, Summergill
Liverpool	,, Doran
Manchester	,, J. Heywood
Nottingham	Miss Clayton
Oldbury	Mr. Lowe
Oxford	,, Harvey
Redditch	,, Heming
Rugeley	,, Manners
Sheffield	,, Weston
Smethwick	,, Durose
Stafford	Messrs. Wright
Stoke	Mr. Woolley
Stourbridge	,, Field
Stratford	,, Paine
Tipton	,, Britten
Walsall	,, Wilkes
Warwick	,, Spennell
Wednesbury	,, Hillier
West Bromwich	,, Harris and Mr. Britten
Wolverhampton	Messrs. Barford and Newitt, and Mr. Park
Worcester	Messrs. Deighton and Son

The Paper is supplied at the stalls of Messrs. Smith and Sons throughout the Kingdom.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
(Snow Hill Station.)
BIRMINGHAM.

"One of the most elegant, comfortable, and economical Hotels in the three kingdoms."—*The Field*, July 31 [691

SUFFIELD'S DINING ROOMS
AND
LUNCHEON BAR,
UNION PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.
[754

TO CLEAN AND PRESERVE THE TEETH, USE HAMPSON'S
FLUODENTINE,
OR LIQUID DENTIFRICE. Three or four drops on the moistened brush is sufficient for one application. It cleanses the enamel, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath. Invaluable to Smokers. See Dr. Hassall's Report and Medical Testimonials. Sold in bottles at 1s. 6d., 3s., and 5s. each, by Chemists and Perfumers generally, and by R. Hampson, Chemist, 63, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Birmingham Agent:
ARBLASTER, LATE CHRISTIAN. [934

REEVES'S WARWICKSHIRE SAUCE.

This most Pure and Wholesome Condiment is universally acknowledged to be the Best and Cheapest ever offered to the Public, and is Sold Everywhere.

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,
GEORGE FARMERY,
15, EDGBASTON STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
[602

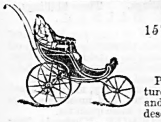
QUINN AND SON,
ADVERTISING CONTRACTORS,
15, TYTHING STREET, WORCESTER.

All the protected private Stations, Walls, Boards, and Hoardings. Charges strictly moderate. Established 1825. [601

GLAZED STONEWARE DRAIN PIPES, W.C. PANS,
WATER FILTERS, PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLES,
TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, PENDANTS,
FLOWER POTS, GARDEN EDGING, &c.,
At Greatly Reduced Prices, Manufactured by
DOULTON AND CO,
LAMBETH, LONDON.
May be had Wholesale and Retail at their Depot,
GRANVILLE WHARF, WOOD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Paris Exhibition 1867, a Silver Medal was awarded to H. D. & Co. for Terra Cotta. [784

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFINS, combining all the advantages of Wood, Shell, Lead, and Oak Coffins, can be obtained *at once* on application to the Head Office of the

PATENT METALLIC AIR-TIGHT COFFIN COMPANY,
158, *GREAT CHARLES STREET*
BIRMINGHAM.
Prices, &c., sent post free. [503

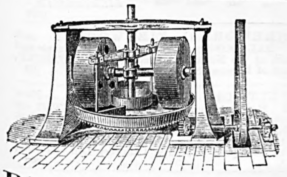


LLOYD & CO.,
157, *ISLINGTON,*
BIRMINGHAM.

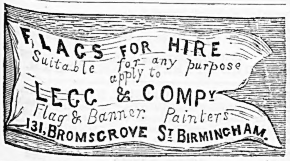
Patentees and Manufacturers of Perambulators, and Bath Chairs of every description.

Wholesale and Retail. [603

PERFECT PAINLESS FIXING
Of Everlasting
ARTIFICIAL TEETH, BY
MR. LYONS, SURGEON DENTIST,
52, *NEW STREET*
(Nearly opposite Theatre Royal).
FROM 3s. 6d. A TOOTH. [63



PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
MORTAR MILLS,
HAND MORTISING MACHINES, LATHES,
DRILLING MACHINES, &c., &c.,
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. H. PEARSON, ENGINEER.
50, *ANN STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [941



[9

LIVERY BUTTONS.—Order your Livery, Crest, Monograms, Police, Naval, Military, and Railway Buttons from PIGOTT and CO., with their *Fast* Shanks.
Improved TROUSER BUTTONS, made with any Name and Address. St. Paul's Square, Birmingham. Patterns by Post. [779

THE WORCESTER ROYAL PORCELAIN COMPANY, LIMITED,
58, *NEW STREET.*
A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES
ALWAYS ON SALE.
THE PATTERNS COMPRISE ALL THE
NEWEST & MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS,
THE PRICES BEING THE SAME AS AT
THE WORCESTER SHOW ROOMS.
Messrs. DAVIS, AGENTS. [983

CANNOCK CHASE COAL,
CANAL AND RAILWAY.

THE COMPANY send COAL by Railway in Trucks to all Stations, and load Canal Boats at their extensive Wharves on the Anglesey Branch of the Birmingham Canal, adjoining the Colliery, and also at Hednesford Basin, Cannock.

Prices Loaded into Boats.

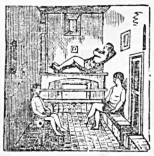
DEEP COAL	11s. 0d.	per ton.
YARD or HOUSEHOLD COAL	10s. 6d.	,,
SHALLOW (one way)	8s. 6d.	,,
HARD COAL	7s. 6d.	,,
ROUGH SLACK	4s. 6d.	,,
FINE SLACK	3s. 0d.	,,

CANNEL GAS COAL, 11,000 FEET OF GAS PER TON.
Illuminating power of Gas in standard Candles, 32½ Candles.

For prices by Railway, including rate, apply to
JOHN N. BROWN,
56, *Union Passage, Birmingham.*
London Offices: 455, *New Oxford Street.*
June 1st, 1870. [793

BUYERS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY can have a Liberal Discount for Cash at SWINDEN and SONS, 27, Temple Street, Birmingham. [956

W. AND H. DEW,
SUCCESSORS TO RICHARD LLOYD,
GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSEMEN
AND UNDERTAKERS,
33, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
[655

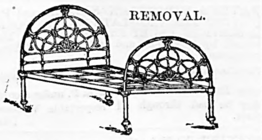


TURKISH, VAPOUR, SULPHUR, AND MEDICATED BATHS,
No. 14, CRESCENT, CAMBRIDGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

Open daily for Ladies and Gentlemen (Sundays excepted) from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.
LIST OF TERMS ON APPLICATION.

N.B.—The only Establishment in the Midland Counties where you can have such a variety of Baths for the purposes of luxury and health.
JAMES MELLING, *Proprietor.*
MISS MELLING, *Superintendent of the Ladies' Department.*
909]

CONEY AND CO.,
CORKSCREW AND FANCY STEEL TOY MAKERS,
Invite the attention of Merchants and Factors to their WHISTLE RAILWAY KEYS and Corkscrews, just Registered by them, in Steel, German Silver, &c.; Light, Compact, Efficient, Cheap.
80 *(Top), LIONEL STREET.* [748



REMOVAL.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.
For DISPOSAL, to clear out, 2,000 BEDSTEADS. The New Persian, French, Half-tester, Tent, and Four-post, in quantities, cheap, for cash. Apply,
GEORGE SAWYER,
ELECTRIC WORKS, CLEMENT ST., PARADE.
Inspection Invited. Special Quotations. [943

W. AND F. WEBB,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE
MANUFACTURERS & WAREHOUSEMEN,
7 *and* 8, *CORN MARKET, WORCESTER.*

N.B.—The new and spacious Show-rooms are now open. Inspection is invited. [782

CROQUET.
MANUFACTURED by JOHN HEAPE, 36, Ludgate Hill, Birmingham, Wholesale and Retail, from 12s. 6d. to 60s. The CAVENDISH, in Sets or separately, of Improved Make and Quality. Croquet Stands, Seats, Bowling Green Bowls, &c.
N.B.—The largest and most varied Stock in the Midland Counties for selection. [789

Christian's Pate de Lichen, in the form of Lozenges, removes phlegm, and gives relief in most disorders of the voice, throat, and chest. In colds, accompanied by cough, hoarseness, and the peculiar tickling and dryness in the throat usually called huskiness, its beneficial effects are felt almost immediately. If taken on leaving heated rooms, it will often be found a preventive of the above complaints. Being free from any preparation of opium, it may be given to children as well as adults. Boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Manufactured only at Christian's, New Street, Birmingham. [408

MONEY LENT for Three Years, repayable quarterly, on approved Personal Security. THE FULL SUM ADVANCED.—Apply (if by letter with four stamps) to JAMES BATE, MINORIES, BIRMINGHAM. [827

E. F. GRIFFIN & CO.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD PLATING, WIRE, TUBE,
Beads, Gold & Silver Solder, &c.
ORNAMENTS, GOLD ALLOYS,
Compositions, &c., &c.
DIE SINKERS,
TOOL MAKERS, STAMPERS,
AND PIERCERS, [65
82, *SPENCER STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, AND ADDRESSES.
EMBOSSED, PLAIN, & IN COLOURED RELIEF,
On Note Paper and Envelopes, by
J. CREESE AND CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, WHOLESALE STATIONERS, AND EMBOSSERS.
CASTLE STREET, and YORK PASSAGE, HIGH STREET, BIRMINGHAM.
Monograms, Reverse Ciphers, &c., Designed and Engraved. [48

SHELLARD AND HODGSON'S

ONE GUINEA

TWEED WATERPROOF

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES.

82, *HIGH STREET,*

BIRMINGHAM. [735

THE GREAT CENTRAL STEAM POWER DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT.
Principal Depôt: Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham.
Works: 121, Great Charles Street.
Branch Office: Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
JOSEPH HARRIS, Proprietor.
The above are the largest and most complete Dye Works in the Midland Counties. [445

CLARETS AND OTHER LIGHT WINES.
JOSEPH BARROWS AND SON,
AGENTS TO HANAPPIER & CO.,
BORDEAUX.
STORES: 51, Snow Hill; 41, High Street; 38, Aston Street.
OFFICES: 58, Bath Street, Snow Hill, Birmingham.
[812

ROYAL LEAMINGTON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions. This Institution was established 1860 for the treatment of Skin Diseases, and those resulting from Cancer, Scrofula, Lupus, Varicose Veins, &c.
The North Wing is now open for the reception of *In-Patients from all parts of the Kingdom.*
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED. Special accommodation for Self-supporting Patients. 895]

THE BIRMINGHAM MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE.
42, *NEW STREET.*
EVERY description of MOURNING ATTIRE.
BLACK SILKS, IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
SHOW ROOMS FOR MOURNING MILLINERY.
MANTLES AND DRESSMAKING.
Funerals efficiently and economically CONDUCTED in every part of the country.
BACH AND BARKER,
Proprietors.
[675

USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KITCHEN,
Sold Everywhere.
YEATMANS
YEAST
POWDER.
In 1d., 2d., & 3d. packets, and 6d. canisters.
AND IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.
[43

Superior Papier Machie.—A large assortment of Trays, Waiters, Inkstands, Desks, Blotters, Caddies, Card Trays, Work Boxes, and other Articles, may be seen at Mapplebeck and Lowe's Show Rooms, Birmingham. [25

THE MIDLAND COUNTIES REPOSITORY,
No 1, CHEAPSIDE, BIRMINGHAM.
MR. J. M. CLAYWORTH begs to inform Noblemen, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that he will hold his next STUD SALES on
THURSDAY, October 13th; and on
THURSDAY, October 27th.
Sales by Auction every Thursday; by Private Treaty, Daily. [35

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS is supplied in Bromsgrove and the district by Mr. Palmer, proprietor of the *Bromsgrove Messenger*, who will allow the usual discount to the trade.

Every Saturday, Price 3d.
THE LADY'S OWN PAPER,
AN
ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.
Containing News of the Week, Tales and Sketches, London and Paris Fashions, Music and the Drama, Patterns, and the Requirements of the House.

Of all Booksellers, and at all Railway Stations; or, direct from the Publishers,
E. MARLBOROUGH & CO.,
AVE MARIA LANE,
LONDON. [464

HOLIDAY
CROQUET!
THE ECLIPSE
CROQUET!
THE EDUCATIONAL TRADING CO.,
LIMITED.
Chairman—JOSIAH MASON, Esq.
29 *and* 30, *UNION STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
JOHN KEMPSTER, *Manager.*
London: ST. BRIDE'S AVENUE, FLEET ST.
Bristol: 34, BRIDGE STREET. [926

TRADE MARK

M. J. ROTHSCHILD,
Midland
WATCH MANUFACTORY,
Wholesale and for Exportation,
15, CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM. [455

GOLD SPECTACLES.—The largest and best assortment of handsome GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES set with best Pebbles, at 41, Bull-street.
JAMES GARGORY, Optician.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.—The largest and best assortment of Foreign NOVELTIES to be found in the Midland Counties.
JAMES GARGORY, 41, Bull-st., Birmingham.
[679

RICHARD NEWHALL AND SONS, Beg to call the attention of Merchants and others to their
PATENT SELF-ACTING NEEDLE CASES,
Cigar Cases, Photographic Receptacle Ladies' Companions. Business Card Cases.
N.B.—Cases, &c.. made to any design or Pattern.
ASTWOOD BANK, NEAR REDDITCH.
[919

BOWATER'S PRIZE ARTIFICIAL TEETH defy all Competition for NATURAL APPEARANCE, MASTICATION, ARTICULATION, and COMFORT. Teeth fixed from 5s. per Tooth, including all charges.
W. BOWATER, Surgeon Dentist, &c., 142, Broad Street, Birmingham.
BOWATER'S TOOTH-ACHE SPECIFIC, in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each; by Post, 7 or 14 stamps. [573

THE HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE.

Knits everything from Stockings to Blankets,

PRICE, £6 6s.

AGENCY,

SCHOFIELD AND JORDAN,

16, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES ON HAND.
[57

WILLCOX AND GIBBS'

TRIAL
BEFORE
PURCHASE

SILENT
SEWING MACHINE.
Machines Taken in Exchange.
Machines on Hire.
T. S. TONGUE,
Sole Agent,
3, *BULL STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM. [426

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

[511

HUNT'S ECONOMICAL MOURNING AND FUNERAL WAREHOUSE,
94, *BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*
BLACK SILKS, Deep and Half Mourning Dresses of Every Description.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, BONNETS, CAPS, and all kinds of Mourning Fancy Goods.
FUNERALS conducted with economy in any part of the country. [456

WAR.—ORDER OF THE DAY.
DRESS!
RIGHT ABOUT FACE! QUICK MARCH!
TO THE
GLOBE HAT WAREHOUSE for a Brilliant Smart HAT, the crowning point of a Gentleman's *personel.*
BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.
9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d.
NEW STREET, CORNER OF TEMPLE STREET.
[946

OFFICES FOR BRITISH AND FOREIGN PATENTS and for the REGISTRATION of DESIGNS,
1, *BENNETT'S HILL and* 56, *ANN STREET,*
BIRMINGHAM.

Full instructions may be obtained upon application to Payne and Talbot. [651

MONEY.—£100 to £3,000, various SUMS, to be immediately ADVANCED, on approved Freehold or Leasehold Securities.—Apply to Mr. John Barnsley. Offices next the Queen's College, 36, Paradise Street, Birmingham. [866

COUNTRY LADIES AND LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all Londoners themselves.

To assist suburban and remote customers, Messrs. JAY transmit patterns by post, or otherwise, and ladies may rest assured that the specimens and the goods will literally agree; and that in dealing with the old-established firm of Messrs. JAY they will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

MESSRS. JAY have experienced Dressmakers and Milliners who act as Travellers, so that, in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent Street.

Messrs. JAY having adopted a fixed tariff, publish the following epitome of their charges for

DRESSMAKING.	s.	d.
Making Dress, with plain Skirt	10	6
Making Dress with Tucks of Crape or Fancy Trimmings, from	14	6
Making Bodice and Mounting Skirt into band	7	6
Making Widow's Bodice, ditto, ditto	8	0
Mounting Skirt into Band, with Alpaca Pocket	1	6
Mounting ditto ditto, with Black Silk Pocket	2	6
Mounting ditto ditto, without Pocket	1	0
Silk Body Lining	5	6
Silk Sleeve Lining	3	6
Silk Low Body and Sleeve Lining	5	6
Lawn Body Lining	1	6
Sleeve Lining	1	0
Silk Facing	1	10½
Petersham Ribbon for Banding	0	8
Petersham Waistband, Covered Crape and Rosette	2	6
Making Garibaldi	6	0
Making Low Bodice	6	0
Sundries	1	6

Tucker, Braid, and Trimmings Extra.

THE
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, *and* 251, *REGENT STREET.*
JAYS'. [877

A. RANSOME AND CO., 304, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA, S.W., beg to announce that they have recently brought out an entirely new set of IMPROVED LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES for Builders' and Contractors' purposes, comprising new Patent "General Joiners," Patent Self-acting Saw Benches, Patent Double Deal Frames, Portable Combined Timber and Deal Frames, Patent Planing Machines, Patent Combined Planing and Moulding Machines, Patent Band Saw Machines, Improved Saw-sharpening Machines, &c.

ALLEN RANSOME and CO. furnish plans and estimates of complete sets of Wood-working Machines for Saw-mills, or for Builders, Contractors, or Railway Carriage Builders' Works, Arsenals, Dockyards, &c., and contract to supply, fit up, and start the whole, including Machines, Engines, Boilers, Shafting Bands, Saws, Cutters, &c., for a certain fixed sum, including all items usually charged as extras.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR
PERIN'S PATENT FRENCH BAND SAWS. [3

THE EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopgate-street, London, appoint Agents in every Town for the sale of their Teas. A good living may be made by this Agency. Apply for Prospectus as above. [853

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, and NEURALGIA,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne renders it of vital importance that the public should obtain the "genuine," which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none are genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all Chemists. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENRORT, 33, Great Russel Street, London, W.C.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Extract from *Medical Times* January 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

From Lord Francis Conyngham, Mount Charles, Donegal, December 11, 1868.

"LORD FRANCIS CONYNGHAM, who this time last year bought some of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, and has found it a most powerful Medicine, will be glad to have half-a-dozen bottles sent at once to the above address."

SOLE MANUFACTURER, J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, *GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.* [54

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in ¼ lb., ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled— [959
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SAPINE.

A NEW AND SUPERIOR FLUID FOR TAKING OUT GREASE, PAINT, &c., FROM DRESS, DRAPERY, GLOVES, &c.

Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each by the principal Chemists, &c.

SAPINE IS CERTIFIED FREE FROM ALL PETROLEUMS. [20

LAMPLOUGH'S

PYRETIC SALINE

Is noted for making most invigorating, vitalizing, and refreshing draught, that gives instant relief in Headache, Sea or Bilious Sickness; it quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin Complaints, and the various diseases arising from Constipation, the Liver, or Blood Impurities, Innoculation, the results of breathing air infected with Fevers, Measles, or Small Pox, *are Cured and Prevented by its Use.* Sold by all Chemists and the Maker. In Patent Glass Stoppered Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 21s. each. NOTICE MY TRADE MARK, AND BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, *HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.* [873

POLLACK, SCHMIDT, AND CO.,

MANCHESTER & LIVERPOOL
PARIS
HAMBURG
SALZBURG 1865
NAPOLEON III EMPEREUR
Système Wheeler & Wilson
1865 COLN

BEG to Announce that they have Opened another Depôt of their celebrated "LA SILENCIEUSE," 210, *REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.*, and invite an early inspection of this sole really silent Lock-Stitch Family Sewing Machine in the market provided with a new HOOK and NEEDLEGUARD, which prevents breakage of thread and needle, and hook and bobbing from being scratched. THIS NEW INVENTION, which is patented in all European countries and the United States of America, is of paramount value, and renders it superior to all other Sewing Machines on the Rotating Hook principle.

GERMANIA PATENT LOCK-STITCH HAND SEWING MACHINE.

GREATLY IMPROVED SHUTTLE MACHINES FOR WORKSHOPS.

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free. Instructions Gratis.
AGENTS WANTED. [838

SAFE INVESTMENTS FOR CAPITAL.

Dividends 10 to 20 per Cent.

Read SHARP'S INVESTMENT CIRCULAR *(Post Free).*

(THIS MONTH'S NUMBER NOW READY.)

It contains all the best-paying and safest Stock and Share Investments of the day.

SHAREHOLDERS, INVESTORS, TRUSTEES, CAPITALISTS,

Will find the above Investment Circular a safe, valuable, and reliable Guide.

Messrs. SHARP & CO., Stock and Share Brokers, 33, Poultry, London, E.C. (Established 1852).
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury, London, E.C. [419

NOTICE.

THE Proprietors of the "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS" are preparing for Christmas one of the most beautiful Coloured Pictures which has ever been produced, not excepting "The Fisherman's Pride" and the "Fruit Girl."

The Work will be from an Original Picture specially purchased for the purpose of this reproduction. There can be no question about the copyright of the work, and the Proprietors promise the Subscribers to the "ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS" a Picture the same size as "The Fisherman's Pride" and of surpassing interest.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The great demand for space in our Christmas Supplement last year induces us to give timely notice that our Christmas Number this year will excel the last in interest, and, no doubt, in circulation. No Advertisement will be received at less than 1s. 6d. a line, except in the case of contract advertisements appearing for a series of insertions.

BROWN & POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

IS GENUINE.

PREPARED SOLELY FROM MAIZE—INDIAN CORN.

Beware of

CHEAP QUALITIES BEARING A FALSE NAME,

Depending upon the recommendation of

PROFESSIONAL TESTIMONIAL WRITERS. [936

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others.—PRIZE MEDALS. London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Gold from £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand. [842

KELLY'S HARMONIUMS, as manufactured for Her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh, &c., are the finest toned, best finished and cheapest Instruments of any yet produced, whether English or Foreign. Gained the ONLY AWARD for ENGLISH MANUFACTURE at the Paris and Dublin Exhibitions. Price Lists post free. 9, 10, & 11, Charles Street, Berners Street, London. A liberal allowance to the Clergy and Institutions. [51

E. AND F. BOSTOCK,

FIRST-CLASS

FAMILY SHOE WAREHOUSE,

24, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.*

(UNION PASSAGE CORNER.)

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

"TOM HOOD" DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is acknowledged to be the best Hand Machine yet invented. Price, £4 4s.
With Treadle and Stand, £5 10s. [986

PATENT TEETH ON SOFT GUMS.

MR. WILLIAM J. WATSON, SURGEON DENTIST,
(Many years Assistant to Mr. ESKELL, of Bennett's Hill.)

Supplies every description of Artificial Teeth and Gums so largely advertised, at about one-third of the usual charges, being the *actual maker.*

SINGLE TEETH FROM 3s. 6d.,
SETS FROM £2 10s., INCLUDING ALL CHARGES.
Only address, [40
16, *NEWHALL STREET. BIRMINGHAM.*

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE
LOMBARD STREET, and CHARING CROSS,
LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.
Prompt and liberal Loss Settlements.
Insurances effected in all parts of the world.
610] GEO. W. LOVELL, *Secretary.*

YATES'S VIRGINIAN SILVER and PATENT ELECTRO-PLATE SPOONS, FORKS, TEA SERVICES, CRUET FRAMES, &c., &c. Manufactured by J. YATES and SONS, Pritchett Street, Birmingham.

Virginian Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & $^{\text{Y.}}_{\text{V.S.}}$ on a shield.

Electro Trade Mark, J. Y. & S. & E. P. under a crown.

May be had through all respectable Wholesale Houses. [686

SPANISH FLY is the acting ingredient in ALEX. ROSS'S CANTHARIDES OIL, which speedily produces whiskers and thickens hair. 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent by post for 54, 84, and 144 stamps.—Alex. Ross, 243, High Holborn, London, and all chemists.

HAIR CURLING FLUID.—248, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID curls ladies' and gentleman's hair immediately it is applied. Sold at 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; sent post-free for 54, 84, and 144 stamps. Had of all chemists. [13

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, established by forty years' experience as the most effectual preservative of the Teeth and Gums. Sold universally, in pots at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. None genuine unless signed Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester. [889

INDIGESTION. — The Medical Profession adopt MORSON'S Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s., by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

COMPANION TO THE SICK ROOM.—The QUEEN'S LAVENDER WATER, the most Fragrant, Refreshing, and Lasting of Perfumes. J. PROCTER (late Thonger and Gray), 104, Broad Street, Islington, Birmingham. [27

In the spring months Christian's preparation of Sarsa Taraxacum (Dandelion combined with Sarsaparilla) is recommended with confidence as one of the most efficient Restoratives hitherto produced. As an alterative, tonic, and purifier of the blood, it is invaluable. For languor, inactivity of the liver, weak digestion, flatulence, spasms, general debility, boils, and skin diseases, it has been employed with the greatest success, where other medicines have been unavailing. It is not objectionable to the palate, but of a most agreeable flavour. In bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 8s., and 10s. 6d. each. There is a considerable advantage in purchasing the larger sizes.—Prepared only at Christian's Dispensing Establishment, New Street, Birmingham. [711

THE NUTRITIOUS COCOA FOOD
FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.
COST, ONE HALFPENNY PER FEED
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
PALMER AND CO.,
39, *WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, LONDON.*
Delivered free everywhere.
One Cwt., equal to 800 Feeds, for 34s.
Testimonials, with sample, sent free on application.

Consumers testify that this is the best and most economical Cattle Food to be procured, as, irrespective of its condimental properties, the ground work, *being Pure Cocoa*, is in itself good market value. [68

BAILEY'S AMERICAN POP-CORN.
A DELICIOUS
AND NOURISHING CONFECTION.
In Boxes, 1s. Each. Sent by Post for 2d. Extra.
The Trade Supplied at Wholesale Prices.
Address—14, *BARBICAN, E.C.* [77

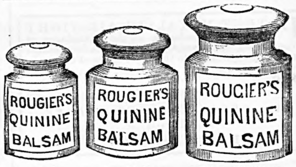
NOTICE.—G. ORAM supplies, on Hire, FURNITURE, BEDDING, GLASS, CHINA, &c. Houses completely Furnished for the week, or any other time. 500 Cane Chairs and Rout Seats for Hire.—Address, 124, Broad Street. Selling off, at a Great Reduction, a Lot of Surplus Stock. BARGAINS.—Second-hand Cottage PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood and others; Garden Seats, 12s. 6d. each, Garden Rollers, large and small Fire-proof Safes, Doors for strong rooms, Copying Presses; Garden Chairs, 4s. 6d. each; large and other Office Tables; large Music Boxes, large and small Harmoniums, Office Fittings, Counters, round and oval Loo Tables; Bagatelle and Biliard Tables, and folding Boards; large Oak Bookcase; 1,000 dozen Champagne Bottles, at 6d. doz.; all other kinds of Wine Bottles for sale cheap; 500 Cane Chairs, used once, 2s. each. LOT OF FOREIGN WINES, in Cask, or Bottle, or in Bond, for Sale, at one-half their usual price, all warranted, and taken back if not approved of; Sample Bottles, delivered anywhere, on approval, Port at 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d, and 3s. per Bottle. 1847 Port and 1834 Sherry, part of Burdett's Stock, at 3s. 4d., worth quite double. Claret, 1s., Champagne, 2s. No charge for Bottles. All kinds of Wine Bottles Bought and on Sale in any quantities. Sandeman's celebrated 1863 vintage Ports, 36s. dozen, or £60 per Pipe, very choice for laying down.

G. ORAM'S GREAT FURNISHING MART, 124, BROAD STREET. Send for a List how to Furnish a House for £6, £20, £50, and £100. [576

HARRISON AND HARRISON,
GREAT MIDLAND
MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
COLMORE ROW, AND BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

PIANOFORTES, HARPS, & HARMONIUMS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
AND ON THE THREE YEARS' SYSTEM.

ALL NEW MUSIC HALF-PRICE. [549



One Shilling. Two Shillings. Three Shillings.

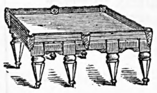
QUININE BALSAM.

THIS PREPARATION is used for Restoring and Preserving the Hair, preventing its falling off or discolouring, also retaining its moisture longer than any other preparation of the kind, giving a beautifully brilliant lustre to the Hair, and preserving the Curl.

Coarse Hair it renders soft and silky, more pleasant to the feel and pliable to Curl, and must supersede all other articles professing the same qualities.

Prepared only by J. ROUGIER, Wholesale Perfumer, 55, UNION PASSAGE, Birmingham. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 2s. and 3s. each. N.B.—Every known Article for the Toilet always on Stock. [37

CHARLES ALDRIDGE AND SON



MANUFACTURERS OF BILLIARD TABLES, BAGATELLE TABLES.

Works & Show Room:
REGENT PARADE,
CAROLINE STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.
[594

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS! and BALLOONS of every description, Wholesale and Retail, at the Noted Old Shop, 42, MOOR STREET, Corner of Freeman Street, Birmingham. [66

NEXT OF KIN.—1871 Edition.—Now Ready, a Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000, names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1,700 to 1,871, post free 32 stamps. Address, Mr. CULLMER, 17, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. [858

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heart-burn, headache, gout, and indigestion, and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.

DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and of all chemists. [581

CARPENTERS' TOOLS, in greatest variety, and of best quality, may be had at lower prices than from any other House in the Midland Counties, from

ROUTLEDGE (LATE THOMAS), [626
23, BULL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

TOOTHACHE, HEADACHE, NEURALGIA.—HODGES "SOZODONTA" is the only certain Cure for Toothache without touching the Tooth. Headache and Neuralgia relieved immediately. Enclose 15 stamps. London Depôt, 4, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn.

AGENTS WANTED. [923

GLENFIELD STARCH is the only kind used in Her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

Printed by the Proprietors, HATTON and Co., at their Printing Works, Market Hall Passage, and published at 108, New Street, Birmingham.—*October* 22, 1870.